

\$10,000 REGULARLY

Senator Platt Says That Much Was Given to the State Campaign Fund.

HIS INFLUENCE WAS EXPECTED

Identity of Depew's "Rantankerous Friend from Up the River" Was Disclosed by Testimony of John A. Nichols Before Committee.

New York, Nov. 22.—The identity of Senator Depew's "rantankerous friend from up the river" was disclosed in the session of the state legislative insurance investigating committee by the testimony of John A. Nichols, a lawyer under retainer by the Equitable Life Insurance company. Mr. Nichols had written Senator Depew a letter referring to an individual in the above terms and this letter was read at the session of the committee Friday when Senator Depew was on the stand. The senator was unable to recall who was meant by the "rantankerous friend," but Mr. Nichols disclosed a series of payments to W. S. Manning, of Albany, a



SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT.

former actuary who had been connected with the investigation of insurance companies in 1877. Mr. Hughes inquired as to a report that Manning had been in possession of the information that was suppressed during this investigation and that would have been detrimental to the Equitable. Mr. Nichols could not recall the suppression of the information, but he detailed the payment of sums of money over a considerable period to Manning as an inducement to give up his business as actuary, in which capacity he believed Manning was a menace to the Equitable Life.

Mr. Nichols said he was paid a retainer from the Mutual and the New York Life for the same duties, that of "taking care of Manning," as Mr. Hughes characterized it. He added that the payments by the Equitable for Manning were made to Mr. Nichols on vouchers bearing false names, which Mr. Nichols said was done to protect Manning. Aside from the disclosures made by Nichols on the witness stand, the feature of the day was the appearance of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, who did not hesitate to tell of the contributions of the insurance companies to state campaigns. The Equitable, the Mutual Life and the New York Life were the only insurance companies that made such contributions. The Equitable Life, the senator said, contributed regularly \$10,000 to the state campaigns, the Mutual Life the same sum frequently, and the New York Life a sum not as large and occasionally. These moneys were always delivered in cash to Senator Platt's office by messenger and he turned them over to the state committee. The senator said he was expected to influence the legislature when any legislation appeared that was hostile to the insurance companies. Senator Platt said he believed he had asked President R. A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life for a contribution when the needs were very great. He had, however, never been asked to use his influence on any measure before the legislature, nor had he ever done so. He knew nothing about contributions to the national campaign.

Gage E. Tarbell, the second vice president of the Equitable Life, was again called. One part of his testimony caused much amusement to the committee as well as the spectators when he described a fight with the New York Life over the taking of agents. In this statement Mr. Tarbell told how he won over a general agent and 200 sub-agents of the New York Life in this city without the cost to the Equitable of so much as one dollar. The only inducement offered was that the agents could make more on a commission basis than under the salary of the New York Life. Mr. Tarbell detailed this deal with the agent in its various steps, and said that he closed the deal on a Sunday. He thought it was a good job and it was done on a good day.

IS WILLING TO TESTIFY

Manning Says He Can Tell Mr. Hughes a Few Things.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 22.—When William S. Manning of this city was told of the part his name had played in the New York insurance investigation, he replied with considerable heat: "If they want to hear from me let them call me before the committee. I can tell Mr. Hughes a few things. The place where he should turn his searchlight is not so much on the officers of the insurance companies as on the insurance department and the legislature. The department is much to blame—usually to blame whether its officials knew the things were going on or not—because if they did not they were incompetent."

Regarding the testimony of John A. Nichols, Mr. Manning said he had had his dealing only with Mr. Nichols, as representative of several of the larger insurance companies, for a number of years. "I received from him a retainer," said Mr. Manning, "for opposing before the legislature measures harmful to the companies and policyholders. It is true that I am Senator Depew's friend and that I 'got around once a year.' Once a year it was my custom to ask Mr. Nichols if he wished to continue the arrangement by which I was retained for the insurance companies. I was never employed by the Equitable."

USED MAILS TO DEFRAUD

Alleged Swindler Fleeces People All Over Country Out of Thousands.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Stock brokers and owners of unlisted stocks in all parts of the United States are said to have been swindled out of thousands of dollars by a scheme alleged to have been perpetrated by R. Levy, a stock broker with offices in the Medinah Temple building. Levy was arrested on a warrant charging him with using the mails to defraud.

The scheme of the alleged swindler, according to the police, was to solicit shares of stock from brokers or any one owning unlisted shares, with the request that the stock be sent to the Garfield National bank, Chicago. This bank, it is said, has not been in operation for some time. After the stock had been secured it was sold immediately by Levy, the owners of the shares never hearing from him again. Levy dealt principally in mining shares and his principal operations were in the west.

FOUR BLOWN TO PIECES

As All in Building at Time Are Dead Cause Is Unknown.

South River, N. J., Nov. 22.—Four men were blown to pieces by an explosion at the laboratory of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical company at Parlin. They were: John Pierce, Frank Spraford, John Applegate, J. W. Redpath, superintendent of the laboratory.

What caused the explosion will never be known as only the four men were in the building at the time. The building was a one-story frame structure and because of the liability to explosions was separated from all others in plant, except one, by a space of several hundred feet. The next building was a store house in which supplies used in the other were stored. This caught fire and was burned.

WANTS RIVER DRAGGED

Wife Almost Certain Husband's Body at Bottom of Potomac.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The harbor police officials have been requested to drag the Potomac river for the body of J. W. Belcher, the missing government printing office employee and treasurer of one of the money lending concerns of that office. The request came from Mrs. Belcher through a friend, and the wife says she feels almost certain that her husband will be found in the river.

Since his brother, the alleged absconding mayor of Paterson, N. J., disappeared, Belcher's friends have noticed that he at times became morose and restless and was not his usual self.

APPLICATIONS DENIED

Whitman and Boothman Must Serve Out Sentences.

Buffalo, Nov. 22.—Justice Lambert denied the application of Alonzo J. Whitman and Joseph Boothman for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Whitman and Boothman were convicted of grand larceny in the first degree in obtaining fraudulently from the Fidelity Trust company of Buffalo by means of a draft for \$51 which was raised to \$9,000.

Whitman was sentenced to eight years and five months and Boothman to five years and eight months in Auburn prison.

After Jury Fixes.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 22.—The Taxpayers' association has offered rewards aggregating \$4,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person illegally attempting to influence the minds of juries in criminal cases tried in this county.

Two Section Men Killed.

Vicksburg, Mich., Nov. 22.—Section Foreman John Thomas and Chris Foverman, of Thomas's crew, were instantly killed here by an eastbound Grand Trunk passenger train.

IS VEERING TO WITTE

Majority of Delegates Favor Aiding Government Against a Revolution.

WE MAY BE CALLED JUDASES

An Exile to Siberia Insists That the First Duty of All Parties Is to Unite and Save the Fatherland and Restore Tranquility.

Moscow, Nov. 22.—The sentiment of the semestrov congress is veering distinctly to the side of Count Witte and it now seems probable that a large majority of delegates will favor a resolution to come to the assistance of the government against the forces of revolution and disorganization, though only because such action is regarded by a considerable faction as the least of many evils. Such leaders as M. Stehpekin of Moscow, Alexander Stakovich, Michael Stakovich, Prince Paul Dolgorukoff and Prince Volkonsky of Riazan, who are among the most prominent men in Russia and who have the confidence of those engaged in the reform movement, came out boldly and laid down as a plain truth that only through co-operation with the government, good or bad though it might be, lay the way to a happy realization of the liberties promised by the Imperial manifesto of Oct. 30. M. Stehpekin declared:

"The people may call us Judases, who have sold ourselves to Count Witte, but we must array ourselves with him in order to make the state do what an active force in which the people will have confidence."

Even M. Petrunkovich, president of the Moscow agricultural society, whose article in Siberia embittered him against the bureaucracy and who declared himself ready to join hands with the Social Democrats in the domain if they would lay aside for the present their economic theories, insisted that the first duty of all parties now was to unite so as to restore tranquility and save the fatherland.

M. Golitsch, a prominent lawyer of St. Petersburg, however, attacked the government, which he termed "a government of lies," and said that no co-operation with it was possible until it purged itself of its falsehoods.

The presiding officer of the congress was Count Mukhanoff, a former marshal of the nobility of Chernigoff, who was dismissed from his post for addressing a telegram directly to the emperor regarding the needs of the people, which his majesty in a marginal note characterized as "impertinent and tactless."

The speech of Prince Paul Dolgorukoff was one of the best delivered since the opening of the congress. Arguing in defense of a resolution to the effect that the cabinet of Count Witte could count on the support of many classes of Russian society while putting into operation the liberties of a constitutional regime based on the emperor's manifesto of Oct. 30, he warned the congress against the present state of revolutionary hysteria and declared that at this time, when important creative work was in progress, it would be wrong to demand the immediate removal of every member of the foundation of the Russian government, though many of the planks were admittedly rotten. The ministry of Count Witte, which he compared to a commission in bankruptcy, was far from ideal, but he said that it must be supported and sustained.

The prince brought the congress to its feet by declaring that no matter who might be at the head of the government the regime of the autocracy and the bureaucracy had now been relegated to the limbo of "idiotic phantasies," alluding to the words used by the emperor in his answer to M. Petrunkovich, when, a decade ago, at the reception of the delegates from the semestrov after the coronation of the Liberals from Tver, warned his majesty of the necessity of convoking the representatives of the people.

LEADERS CALLED DOWN

Must Understand That They Cannot Become Dictatorial.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—There is a significant change of tone on the part of some of the radical organs against the dictatorial attitude of the Social Democrats. The Russ loudly denies that the victory of the Imperial reform manifesto belongs solely to the workmen, declaring that the proletariat was strong then because it voiced the sentiment of the nation. "The leaders of the proletariat," says the Russ, "must understand that they cannot and must not become dictatorial. The precious strength of the nation, exhausted by a long struggle, must not be wasted."

Four Dead, Others Sick.

Bahia, Brazil, Nov. 22.—With four of her crew dead and others sick, the Norwegian bark Edderside, Captain Hansen, which sailed from Newport News Sept. 3 bound for Buenos Ayres, has put into port for medical assistance.

GRINTER'S STORY OF WRECK

No Truth in the Report That Hilda's Boilers Blew Up.

St. Malo, France, Nov. 22.—James Grinter, the only survivor of the crew of the British channel steamer Hilda, wrecked off this port Saturday night with the loss of 123 lives, was interviewed by a correspondent of the Associated Press and definitely settled disputed points in connection with the disaster. Grinter said: "There is no truth in the report that the Hilda's boilers burst. There was a terrific shock as the steamer struck the rocks and this made a noise resembling an explosion. I am an engine room mechanic and as such I am positive that the boilers are intact. The Hilda was pinned on a huge rock and the waves sweeping fiercely over her carried away the women and children."

"With 30 other persons, by actual count, I climbed up into the rigging and I managed to hold on until rescued. The others gradually fell off before the fearful storm of hail and sleet until only six of us remained, when we were sighted by the steamer Ada, which rescued us when nearly dead as the result of cold and exposure. The report that the Hilda struck on Sunday morning is also wrong. She went on the rocks at 10 o'clock on Saturday night while going lead slow and trying to make the entrance of St. Malo harbor."

AMERICAN LIVES SAFE

Mr. Meyer Regards M. Witte the Most Careful Man in Russia.

New York, Nov. 22.—George Von L. Meyer, American ambassador at St. Petersburg, who sailed on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, was asked if he did not consider it dangerous to return to St. Petersburg now. Ambassador Meyer replied:

"I do not believe there is any good ground for supposing that the Russian populace will attack foreigners, even if a revolution should break out there. I feel quite sure that American lives will not be jeopardized, and, of course, the emperor's government will take special precautions to look out for the safety of the diplomatic corps in any event."

"I regard M. Witte as by far the most careful man in Russia. If any one can bring about order Count Witte is the one to do it."

GRANGE WORKING HARD

Day Express Companies Are Trying to Defeat Rural Free Delivery.

Atlantic City, Nov. 22.—The session last evening of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was a busy one, as the delegates are working hard to close up the business of the convention. Officers are to be elected and it looks as if ex-Governor Bachelard of New Hampshire will be elected chief granger, although Mr. Gaunt of New Jersey is also a possibility. Delegates are at odds and a dark horse may appear. Connecticut is making a fight for the next meeting.

The grange devoted considerable time to the allegation that the express companies were trying to defeat the rural free delivery and parcels post bills in congress. Resolutions against such action of the companies were adopted unanimously.

Revenue Tax May Be Abated. Washington, Nov. 22.—Upon satisfactory showing to the secretary of the treasury that the recent big fire in the Overholt distillery at Broadford, Pa., was purely accidental and that the stills were destroyed without fraud, there may be an abatement in whole or in part of the internal revenue tax due on them, aggregating between \$700,000 and \$800,000.

Held for Court in \$1,000 Bonds. Chicago, Nov. 22.—William McGowan and Wilber Cole, charged with attempted blackmail of the firm of Armour & Co. through the possession of letters said by them to be prejudicial to the cases of the packers in the pending beef trust litigation, were said to the criminal court in bonds of \$1,000 each.

Thinks Stolen Kiss Worth \$10,000. Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 22.—Miss Ella Hamilton thinks the kiss she alleges Hayden Marquis, a wealthy young man, stole from her is worth \$10,000. Marquis is the son of R. W. Marquis, reputed to be a millionaire.

Crushed in Coal Mine. Zanesville, O., Nov. 22.—George Robinson was killed and A. W. Wall and an unknown Hungarian were fatally injured by a fall of slate in mine No. 1 of the New England Coal company at San Toy.

Caught Tampering With Switch. Youngstown, O., Nov. 22.—Charles Murphy, giving his residence as Pittsburg, is under arrest here charged with tampering with switches on the Lake Shore railroad. Detective Lynch claims to have discovered Murphy in the act of opening a switch just before the Buffalo and Pittsburg flyer came along.

Pleads Guilty to Voting Twice. New York, Nov. 22.—The first sentence for illegal voting at New York's recent election was passed upon Edward Meade. He was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for not less than two years nor more than three years and six months. He pleaded guilty to voting twice on election day.

MOST INHUMAN DEED

Taking Deliberate Aim, Father Shot Out Eyes of His 17-Year-Old Son.

"IF YOU MUST KILL, KILL ME"

Mother Threw Herself in Front of Boy and Begged for Mercy—Family Fled in Terror from House—Hopes of His Recovery.

Crestline, O., Nov. 22.—Angered because the son would not agree with him in the division of corn with the land owner, Frederick Reibel, a wealthy farmer, shot his son Alfred, aged 17, with a shotgun. His face was terribly lacerated, one eye was shot out, the other blinded, and it is thought the boy will die.

Reibel's alleged crime is the most inhuman in the history of the county. He owns a farm and also farms a large piece of ground for a neighbor. While a division of the corn raised on this land was being made a quarrel arose between father and son. "I'll fix you," the father is alleged to have said as he hastened to the house to get the gun.

Learning of the trouble, the mother rushed from the house and sought to defend the son. She threw herself in front of the boy, begging for mercy and crying: "If you must kill, kill me," but the father pushed her aside, and taking deliberate aim at the boy's head discharged the gun just as the lad jumped behind a building. The family fled in terror from the house, while the agonized mother earned and pulled her wounded son to a place of safety. Then she called a physician.

It was feared that no efforts would deal with the father, on the way and ed safely in jail and a hope for the pending the result of the boy's injuries.

Following the advice of a council of physicians the son was taken to Columbus for an operation at a hospital, where it is hoped his life may yet be saved.

WINONA BIBLE SCHOOL

It Is Incorporated by Prominent Religious Workers of the Country.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Winona Bible school of New York was incorporated by a number of prominent religious workers in various parts of the country. The company is capitalized at \$50,000 and its purpose is to conduct a school for teaching the Bible and operate one or more apartment houses as residence halls for its students.

Among its directors are Henry J. Heinze, Pittsburg; John M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Alexander McDonald, David Allen Lindsey and Leslie J. Tompkins of New York.

Architect and Contractor Held. Albany, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Albany county grand jury has found indictments against John Dyer, Jr., the contractor, and Clark L. Daggett, his supervising architect, charging them with manslaughter in their alleged responsibility for the collapse in August of the department store building of the John M. Myers company in which 13 people were killed or fatally injured and upwards of 30 others hurt.

FEARLESS AND UPRIGHT

Roosevelt Congratulates Draper on His Stand for High Ideals.

Hopedale, Mass., Nov. 22.—Eben S. Draper, lieutenant governor-elect of Massachusetts, was given a reception at the town hall here by the employees of his mills and citizens of Hopedale in general. During the evening the following letter was read:

"My Dear Governor Draper: No man can rejoice more than I do in your success and I must send you a message to say so. You stand for those ideals of fearless and upright conduct in public life which I regard as of more consequence to the future of our people than any possible question of merely partisan politics. "With great regard, sincerely yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

SUITS ARE THREATENED

Attorneys for College Ask Coroner for Testimony in Pleckson Case.

Mount Vernon, O., Nov. 22.—President Pierce of Kenyon college, through his attorneys, has demanded of Coroner Scarbrough a transcript of the testimony taken in the inquest held on the body of Stewart L. Pleckson, the student who was killed by a train while awaiting initiation into a college fraternity. Coroner Scarbrough refused to comply with the request until the testimony had been submitted to the grand jury.

Notice was served by the attorneys upon the coroner that proceedings in mandamus would be instituted to compel him to deliver a copy of the testimony. The testimony will be used, the attorneys say, as the basis for a suit against the county and Coroner Scarbrough if no indictments are returned in the case.

PREMIER TRIED TO ESCAPE

Koreans Had to Accept the Treaty Drawn by Japan.

London, Nov. 22.—A Tokio correspondent says that the naval plans of Japan include the formation of a special squadron to cruise in the southern seas as far as Singapore. The same correspondent says:

"The details of the negotiations at Seoul show that the Koreans had no alternative but to accept the treaty drawn by Japan. The premier tried to escape from the palace, but was prevented by Japanese gendarmes. He still persisted in his refusal to sign the protocol, whereupon the emperor dismissed him. Several other ministers resigned, but the emperor refused to accept their resignations. General Kaesegawa, now commander of the Japanese troops in Korea, will be the Japanese governor general at Korea."

WARRANT ISSUED

Liberals Are Talking Defiantly Against the Government.

Havana, Nov. 22.—As a result of the investigation into the discovery by the secret police Saturday last of a quantity of arms, ammunition and accoutrements in the suburb of Cerro, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Dr. Julian Boncompagni, a Liberal congressman from the province of Pinar del Rio. He has not yet been arrested. Reports from various rural districts say that in many groups of Liberals are talking defiantly against the government.

ENGINEER WENT TO SLEEP

Tells Coroner Investigating Wreck He Could Not Keep Awake.

Cumberland, Md., Nov. 22.—The coroner's jury which inquired into the cause of the wreck at Hawlings, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, rendered a verdict that the wreck was caused by Engineer McManis of the Chesapeake and Ohio being asleep. Engineer McManis admitted to the jury that he had been asleep. He started to eat in order to keep awake, but went to sleep standing, failing to awaken until it was too late.

Murdered in Her Apartments.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Miss Maud Rose, an employee of the law department of the general offices of the Union Traction company, was shot and killed by a burglar, whom she found in her apartments, when she returned from work. The burglar escaped.

Road to Be Completed.

Findlay, O., Nov. 22.—At a meeting of the officials of the Toledo, Bowling Green and Southern Traction company and the Western Ohio Traction company here it was arranged to close the gap between the two roads that will make traffic between Toledo and Cincinnati a reality. Through cars for freight and passenger service will be run from Toledo to Dayton, where connection will be made to Cincinnati.

Attempted Murder, Then Suicided.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—Lying on a couch at his home in West Philadelphia, helpless from paralysis, David F. Rowe, an elderly man, was shot four times by Casper Cooper, his son-in-law, who then fled from the house and killed himself by sending a bullet through his head. It is believed Rowe will recover.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Profit-taking on a large scale caused a sharp decline in the price of wheat here, and although the market rallied somewhat the close was weak and near the lowest price of the day, with the May option off 1/4¢. Corn and oats were practically unchanged. Closing prices: Wheat, May, 36 1/4@36 1/2; Dec., 32 1/2; corn, May, 43 1/4@43 1/2; oats, May, 22 1/2@22 3/4.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—NOV. 21.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 63@63 1/2; high mixed, 61 1/4@62; new yellow ear, 50@51. Oats—No. 1 white, 35 1/2@36 1/4; No. 2 white, 35 1/2@35 3/4. Hay—No. 1 timothy, 118@123 1/2; No. 2, 111 1/2@112; No. 1 clover, 110 1/2@112 1/2; No. 1 mixed, 110 1/2@112 1/2. Eggs—Selected, 27@28. Butter—Prints, 26 1/2@27; tubs, 25 1/2@26; dairy, 17@18. Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14 1/2@14 3/4; Ohio full cream, 14 1/4@14 1/2; Wisconsin Swiss, 15 1/2@15 3/4; Limburger, new, 13@13 1/4.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth

steers, 35.00@35.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, 32.25@33.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, 32.75@34.25; choice milk cows, 22.50@25.00; medium to good milk cows, 20.00@22.00; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, 22.50@23.75; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, 25.00@26.00; feed steers, common to good quality, 22.00@23.50; fair to choice stockers, 22.50@23.40. Calves—Veals, good to choice, 27.25; veals, fair to good, 25.50@27; heavy and thin calves, 23@24.50. Hogs—Good to prime heavy, 25.10@25.15; choice medium weights, 25.10; best heavy Yorkers, 25.05@25.10; good light Yorkers, 25.05; pigs, good to prime, 25@26.00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, 25.25@25.50; good to choice mixed, 24.25@25.10; fair to good mixed, 24@24.75; ewes and common, 23@24; spring lambs, 24.00@25.00.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS

Regular November Session
Held Last Week.

BARNES' RESIDENCE, CANTON.

Forty Members Were Present—
The Programme Began in the
Afternoon and was Shorter
Than Usual—Best Varieties
of Apples Named.

The November meeting of the Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday, the 15th, at the residence of Mrs. Louise Barnes, Feather street, Canton.

The attendance was not as large as usual, which no doubt can be attributed to the inclemency of the weather during the forenoon. Yet, the forty or more who put in an appearance were received with a hearty welcome, enjoyed the social hour and the most excellent dinner to which Mrs. Barnes contributed so generously.

No session was held in the forenoon. At 1:30 President S. H. Rockhill called the meeting to order and proceeded with the regular order of business. Minutes of October meeting were read and approved.

Secretary reported that as instructed she had forwarded the list of names and postoffice addresses of the members of this society to the National Irrigation and Forestry Association. Also that a letter had been received from our veteran member, Mrs. Wolf, saying she was happy and contented in her new home, and while she could not be present with us today she would be with us in thought, and best wishes to all.

The essayist for the meeting was not present. The programme, therefore, was shorter than usual. Next in order was the question drawer, which seemed to be monopolized by the ladies, and the questions discussed were from a practical standpoint.

Question No. 1—Name the best cooking apple among the varieties on exhibition today. Referred to Mrs. Helman.

Mrs. Helman asked for the names of the varieties. The committee on apples reported the Baldwin, Tallman Sweet, Orange Sweet, Weaver, Canada Red, Grimes Golden, Greening, Ben Davis, Stark, Hydes Keeper, Smokehouse and Baltimore. Mrs. Helman named the Greening.

No. 2—Question addressed to Mrs. Clayton Holl. Name the second best variety. Mrs. Holl named the Grimes Golden.

No. 3—Addressed to Mrs. W. H. Hershey. Name the third best variety. She named Baldwin. A discussion then followed on the cooking qualities of only the varieties on exhibition. A few who have had experience with the Smokehouse spoke very highly of it. Mr. Rockhill wanted to vary from the question and name the Golden Pippin, which he considered the choicest of all apples for cooking. Another mentioned the Fall Pippin, and another the Gate apple. A vote was taken on the cooking qualities of varieties on table, which resulted as follows: Grimes Golden first, Greening second, Baldwin third.

No. 4—Will some of the ladies tell us the best way to cook apples that are tough, as the Ben Davis and similar varieties.

This seemed to be an important question, as many of the choice varieties are scarce this year. The general answer was to bake them. Another recipe was to stew them soft and serve with a syrup; another to slice the apple thin and fry in a buttered pan, adding a little water and keep the pan covered; another to cook in a steamer and serve as desired. Seemingly, this class of apples are best cooked with as little water as possible.

No. 5—Is it advisable to graft young apple trees where you have too many of one variety?

M. Bitzer answered yes. That grafts will bear in two years, and the stock of the tree will have no effect on the fruit of the graft.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Orchards—M. Bitzer said there was nothing new or uncommon to report, nor would there probably be anything special for the next three months. President Rockhill suggested that the committee on orchards make a study of the work that could or should be done in the orchard during each of these months and report at each meeting. Clayton Holl called attention to the vigor of the trees of the orchard which shows itself in the bright green leaves still clinging to the trees after so much frost and freezing weather. William Ritterspaugh said this was noticeable in the early varieties which drop their leaves earlier than late varieties. S. H. Rockhill gave his experience with the pruning and care of some peach trees that

are now very healthy and vigorous, and these are the ones that are retaining the leaves.

On Apples and Pears—Your committee on fruit has the following exhibits on the table: Clayton Holl has nine varieties of apples, Orange Sweet, Weaver Sweet, Canada Red, Baldwin, Grimes Golden, Greening, Ben Davis, Stark, Hydes Keeper, and one plate of Keiffer pears. M. Bitzer has Grimes Golden and Smokehouse apples, and one plate of Buerre Anjon pears. S. H. Rockhill has Baldwin and Baltimore apples. All apples are fine specimens and well kept. Committee, M. Bitzer, W. H. Hershey.

Report on Flowers—Our hostess, Mrs. Barnes, has a large collection of house plants, among them hydrangea, oleander, farfugium, umbrella palm, oxalis, geraniums, several varieties of begonia, ferns, amaryllis, also a large bouquet of chrysanthemums. Committee, Alfaretta Saylor.

Report on Vegetables—Clayton Holl has two varieties of potatoes, the Early Ohio and Kaiser. Committee, William Ritterspaugh, C. F. Lablin.

Voluntary performances, Olga Kneisley recited "The Snowflakes and Sparrows," and responded to an encore with "Blow, Bugle, Blow."

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Executive committee reported that May, November and December meetings for next year were not taken.

C. F. Lablin offered a motion that the secretary notify all members of the time and place of next meeting. Motion carried. Mr. Druckenbrod invites all to be present.

President requested that all reports so far as possible be ready for action by next meeting. There will be a forenoon session.

Secretary offered a motion that S. H. Rockhill be chosen essayist for the next meeting. Motion prevailed. President Rockhill after a little thought said that as the next meeting will be the last meeting of the year, and the election of officers, and that as he, for various reasons, desired to retire from the position he now occupies, he would accept the place as essayist, probably as a valedictory, as he will not allow his name on nomination as president.

As the society had been most generously entertained a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Barnes.

The next meeting will be held at the county infirmary, on December 20. S. H. Rockhill, essayist.

Renewals, Mrs. S. A. Masters, Massillon; William Hershey, Canton.

Adjournment.

S. H. ROCKHILL, Pres.

MRS. S. O. EGGERT, Sec.

PERRY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL REPORT.

Pupils Present Every Day in October.

Following is the report of the Perry township schools for the month of October, as collected by Superintendent G. H. Walter:

District No. 2, Pleasant Valley—Present every day, Grace Hinderer, Nellie Feather, Edna Bierly, Edith Bierly, Hattie Bierly, Ida Crowl, Hazel May, Mabel Wells, Alice Kryder, Florence Rally, Walter Doll, Rudolph Bierly, Edmund Stephan, John Cunningham, Roy Cunningham. Missed one day, Katharine Hoffner, Clara Seese, Mildred Stephan, Grace Seese, Helen Gruber, Ernest Jacobs, Carl Bierly, Edward Baily, Andy Hazler, Paul Gruber, Lewis Gruber, John Hoffner, Arvine Clementz, Robert Stephan, Howard Corman. Enrollment, 60; per cent attendance, 83. Walter E. Reinhart, teacher.

District No. 3, Freemans—Present every day, Eva Jolley, Hilda Camp, Jasper Norris, Curtis Rogers, Donald Rogers, Arthur Scott, Ida Scott. Missed one day, Irene Nauman, Alice Rogers, Hazel Bungard. Enrollment, 23; per cent attendance, 84. William H. Sheets, teacher.

District No. 4, Millersburg—Present every day, Clarence Bechtel, Willie Kocher, Elva Callier, Ida Kocher, Florence Dannemiller, Edith Dannemiller. Missed one day, Albert Zollars, George Kocher, Mary Kocher, Helen Zollars, Zelma Smith, Nora Caster. Enrollment, 21; per cent attendance, 83. Ruth M. Grant, teacher.

District No. 5, Center—Present every day, Lottie Umbenhout, Golda Stanabarger, Gertrude Altland, Herbert Doll, Vernon Jones, Ernest Fuller, Ralph Miller, Thomas Altland, Carl Hintz, Russell Umbenhout. Missed one day, Alda Schwiier, Jesse Doll, Ralph Stern. Enrollment, 22; per cent attendance, 87. Ira L. Smith, teacher.

District No. 6, Shelders—Present every day, Elmer Foltz, Homer Au, Inez Stark. Missed one day, Elsie Frase, Caroline Numbers. Enrollment, 23; per cent attendance, 81. Samuel D. Frase, teacher.

District No. 7, Richville primary—Present every day, Susie Hofer, Dan Keller, Mary Klick, Lester Custer, Hazel Bowman, Hattie Keller, Esther Keller, Irene Keller, Anna Shoup, Paul Shuler, Martin Klick. Missed one day, Verna Hofer, Minnie Goodman, Ralph Goodman. Enrollment, 21; per cent attendance, 93. Grace Graybill, teacher.

District No. 7, grammar—Present every day, Bertha Bowman, Margaret

Keller, Alice Gallatin, George Custer, Bessie Hoverstock, Clyde Bowman. Missed one day, Pearl Kimo, Laurence Smith, Ralph Smith, Charles Klick. Enrollment, 20; per cent attendance, 92. J. F. Dice, teacher.

District No. 8, Murrys—Present every day, Clara Beck, Lucy Eberly, Elva Smith, Florence Smith, Earl Bricker, Earl Eberly, Clark Smith, Harold Smith, Willie Nehls. Missed one day, Willis Holt, Arthur Paul. Enrollment, 27; per cent attendance, 80. Grace M. Putman, teacher.

District No. 9, Riversids—Present every day, Eddie Boing, Cameron Bryce, Albert Ramsire, Eddie Fisher, Karl Boing James Bryce, John Leading, Clarence Fisher, Karl McCarty, Pauline Neisel, Clara Bryce, Lila Bryce, Florence Bryce, Frances Snyder, Ralph Earl, Flora Moss. Missed one day, William Butz, August Zeisner, Arthur Bartz, Mary Zeisner. Enrollment, 49; per cent attendance, 87. J. E. McFarren, teacher.

District No. 10, Genoa—Present every day, Daisy Fasnacht, Stella Leininger, Dorothea Little, Hazel Doll, Lavern Doll, Wade McCuen, Clark McCuen, Marvin McHenry, Marion Wagner, Abram Fasnacht, Maurice Manger, George Little, Elmer Leininger, Rachel Allen, Richard Little, Corwin Schneider, Marie Brown, Ralph Doll, Orland Schneider, Minnie Schneider. Missed one day, Russell Hagy, Austin Young, Carl Streiber, Grace Brown, Ella Indorf, Jacob Manger. Enrollment, 39; per cent attendance, 87. William H. Hall, teacher.

J. W. WAGNER.

A Long and Useful Life Spent Near Sippo.

It is to the efforts of such men as J. W. Wagner that a large part of a nation's success is due. The latter's long life has been spent almost entirely in the vicinity of Sippo. When a small boy he left his home in Baden, Germany, and came alone to this country on a sailing vessel. Many days were spent on the water; food ran short on the way over and he landed in New York with the clothes on his back and one dollar in his pocket. When he got ashore he could find nothing to do, so worked his way to Brunswick, N. J., where he succeeded in getting a job in a rubber factory, in which he unfortunately lost his right arm and sustained other permanent injuries by coming in contact with some machinery. The same summer he came to this vicinity possessed with a determination to earn a livelihood.

He secured a small building and by his inventive genius soon had it equipped with machinery with which he could make brooms to perfection. Old gentleman as he is, Mr. Wagner scorns the eight hour day. His day begins at 5 o'clock and ends at bedtime.

RAY MARKLE IS DEAD.

News was Received of His Death Monday Morning.

J. D. Miller received a telegram Monday morning from his daughter, Mrs. Ray Markel, saying that Ray Markel died Sunday night at Adelphi at the home of his parents, in the western part of the state. Mr. Markel had been in a critical condition from nervous trouble for several months. Mrs. Markel had been with him for ten days. The funeral will be held Wednesday and interment will be made at Adelphi.

Mr. Markel left Massillon nearly a year ago and was ill at the time. He returned to his parents' home and remained there the remainder of his life. At times during the past few months he seemed to regain some of his lost health, but during the past month he grew worse rapidly. He was a well known base ball player and had played on many of the good teams of the country.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE V. KELLY.

Word was received in Massillon on Sunday of the death of George V. Kelly, son of the late Anna P. and James F. Kelly, of Massillon, at Denver, Col., on November 4. The deceased left this city about twenty-five years ago. He served in the civil war as captain of Company A, 104th Regiment, O. V. I. Interment was made at Riverside cemetery, Denver. Services were conducted by the G. A. R. The late Mr. Kelly is survived by two sisters and a brother. They are Mrs. Cora Kelly Hood, of New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, of Randolph, Mass., and Frank Kelly, of Denver, Col.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, catarrh, no remedy and is taken internally and acts on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Dr. J. C. Cheney's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and acts on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

FAST TRAINS.

They Run Through Track Obstructions Better Than Slow Ones.

On the straight stretches of the line the fast train because of its higher velocity is less likely to be thrown from the track by some obstruction than the slow train. The writer was once on an engine that was thundering down grade through the Bad Lands of Dakota with a ten car train behind it at a speed of over sixty miles an hour when the engine struck and swept through a band of wild horses that dashed out of a neighboring canyon across the track just as the train was upon them. The engine and train kept the rails unharmed. At another time he was on an engine that was crawling slowly up grade when a small band of sheep crossing the tracks proved enough to derail the engine.

It takes but a very small force to deflect a billiard ball that is rolling slowly across a billiard table, but if that same ball were moving at the rate of 100 feet a second (a frequent speed for these fast expresses) it could only be deflected by the exercise of considerable force. It is the instinctive recognition of this fact that has led some engineers when they have seen that they must hit a comparatively light obstruction to increase rather than decrease the speed of the train.—Exchange.

CHOP SUEY.

A Recipe For Making This Famous Chinese Dish.

For chop suey scrape the meat from the bones of a small chicken and cut it into strips a half inch in length. Peel an onion and slice it very thin. Soak eight or ten dried mushrooms in cold water for ten minutes, then drain. Cut a stalk of celery into half inch bits. Cut six Chinese potatoes into slices after washing them thoroughly. Cook a cup of rice in an abundance of boiling water without stirring, then drain and have so dry that each grain stands separate.

Put a great spoonful of butter in a frying pan and cook the chicken in this, turning it often. When done through, but not dry or crisp, add the sliced onion and cook for five minutes more. Now add the mushrooms and a small cupful of Chinese sauce. The sauce takes the place of salt. Add a cup of boiling water and stew for fifteen minutes. Stir in the celery and cook for ten minutes, then add the potatoes and cook for two or three minutes. Thicken with a little flour rubbed smooth in a gill of water, boil up once hard and serve with the rice, which must have been kept hot.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Thackeray Story.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor tells an interesting story of Thackeray in her memoirs "On Two Continents." The Taylors met Thackeray in London soon after their marriage. Mrs. Taylor writes that she found "confirmed in his person the characteristics which I had guessed at from his works—a warm heart under the mask of scathing satire. On the occasion of a small dinner which he gave us he said to my husband, after the gentlemen had rejoined the ladies in the drawing room: 'By the bye, I must give you a wedding present. What shall it be?' Then going to an etagere he took down a silver inkstand and gave it to his friend, in spite of the evident displeasure of his youngest daughter, usually so amiable, who exclaimed with all the naïveté of her fifteen years, 'Oh, not that one, papa! But papa gave no heed and a few days later sent us the gift with the inscription engraved upon it, 'W. M. Thackeray to Bayard Taylor, Oct. 27, 1857.'"

Shocks From False Teeth.

"False teeth have been known to generate electricity in the mouth and shock their wearers painfully," said a dentist. "Only last week a gentleman came to me and said he feared he was getting a cancer on his tongue. 'Such severe shooting pains attack me,' he said, 'that often I utter loud oaths in the most unseemly places—at teas, before the minister, and so on. It is like knife thrusts. Do you think I am going to lose my tongue?' I found that two different metals had been used in fixing the poor man's false teeth. These metals, combining with the saliva, had formed a small battery. Electricity generated in the battery continually, and shock after shock was administered to the tongue. I painted the metal with an insulating varnish. Thereafter the man had no more trouble."—New York Times.

Won't Eat Poison.

A human being is a queer animal after all. We eat poisons and pay fancy prices for them, yet a vulture will not touch one. During a long season of more than a year ago a farmer said the buzzards in his locality were almost starved, and to test the matter he killed a possum and put it out where he could be easily found. The vultures would not touch it, though they craved the carcass. Not satisfied, the farmer cooked another possum up brown and spread it out, but the buzzards declined the feast.—Greensboro (Tenn.) Record.

Long Lived Ancients.

In ancient days people seemed to have lived longer than in modern times. When the census during the reign of Vespasian, the Roman emperor, was taken several persons were living who were more than 100 years old, among them being two in Parma, each 125 years; one in Brixellum, 125; one in Placentia, 120; a woman in Paventia, 135; L. Terentius, in Bologna, 140; M. Apponius and Tertulla, the former being 140, and the latter 137, and at Velebrum, near Placentia, six persons who were 100, four 120 and one who was 130.

MOTHER'S BODY FELL FIRST.

Horrible Details Related in Haugh Murder Inquest.

Dayton, O., Nov. 20.—Coroner Walter L. Kline rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of Dr. Oliver Crook Haugh, in jail here charged with the murder of his father, Jacob Haugh, and his mother, Mary Frances Haugh, and his brother, Jesse Haugh.

The last witness to be examined by Coroner Kline was Jesse McClelland of Chambersburg, a farm hand on the Haugh farm, who was the first on the scene of the tragedy. He related a story which, in its horrible details, shocked everyone who heard it.

McClelland said the bodies of the victims then being cremated were plainly visible through the windows and doors of the burning cottage and that they showed they had been mutilated. It is the belief that the bodies were disemboweled and oil poured into them.

McClelland said the body of the mother had the legs cut off at the knees. It was the first to fall through the burning floor and stood upright against a flue, with the stumps of the legs resting on the ground. The son's body was the second to fall to the cellar and the father's followed.

Before relating his story to the coroner McClelland visited the jail, expecting to have a talk with the prisoner. Dr. Haugh, however, did not recognize him or feigned not to do so.

REVIVES FROM LONG SLEEP.

Young Woman Is Rapidly Recovering After Eight Months' Trance.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 20.—After eight months in a semi-stupor, Miss Florence Ryan has come back to the world to which she bade farewell last March, when murmuring, "I am so tired, so tired."

There was no apparent injury except some scratches on the body. Members of the family have watched at the bedside night and day ever since. While her sister was sitting at the bedside she heard the voice of Florence say: "Is that a newspaper you are reading? Read me a little of the news, won't you?" She is now well on the road to recovery.

UNDER ASSUMED NAME.

Member of Rich Family Goes to Prison for Burglary.

Marion, O., Nov. 20.—A member of a rich family, whose identity is known, but is kept a secret by the authorities, James Kane, as he is known, pleaded guilty to burglary and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge B. G. Young.

Kane was caught in the store of Ringar & Jennings several months ago. During his incarceration he had been frequently visited by a pretty woman, said to be his wife, from Chicago.

Bloodhounds to Catch Footpads.

Greensburg, Pa., Nov. 20.—Michael Nickolas of Amhurst is dying at the Westmoreland hospital as the result of injuries received at the hands of negro highwaymen. While on his way home he was held up and robbed. In his efforts to fight off the thugs he was stabbed four times. One knife thrust punctured a lung. A mass meeting was held at Amhurst at which it was decided to buy a pack of bloodhounds and round up the gang.

TWO KILLED IN COLLISION

Dispatcher Tried to Arouse Farmers by Telephone to Flag Either Train.

Warren, O., Nov. 20.—Two heavy freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad collided near here. Fireman Herbert Cook and Head Brake-man Edward Harrison were killed and Engineer Edward Murphy was badly injured. All three men live in Painesville.

The train dispatcher at Warren Junction, realizing that a wreck was imminent, tried to arouse farmers by telephone along the road to have them flag either train, but was unsuccessful in doing so. The westbound train saw the eastbound train approaching, stopped the train to back up, but did not have time to, and the collision followed. The engines and cars were badly damaged and the track for a considerable distance was torn up.

Shot Through the Heart.

Lewistown, Pa., Nov. 20.—Shot through the heart, George Bush, 17 years old, a resident of Bobtown, in Bushman, was instantly killed while at work in the Logan iron and steel plant. The shooting was the result of a quarrel with a number of foreigners. The foreigner who is suspected of having done the shooting was arrested.

Services for Murdered Missionaries.

New York, Nov. 20.—Memorial services for the Presbyterian missionaries who were murdered in Loochau, China, on Oct. 23 last were held at the Brick Presbyterian church in Fifth avenue. The victims of the massacre were Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers Pease, Mrs. Edward C. Macale and her daughter, Amy, and Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, a medical missionary.

Another Boat Line for Cleveland.

Cleveland, Nov. 20.—A new boat line between Cleveland and Buffalo will begin operations at the opening of navigation next spring. There will be a boat each way daily.

An Oversight.

Regular Customer on Waiters.—As an old customer I generally have two slices of beef, and today you have for me only one. Waiter (with a look of surprise): By the powers, but you're right. The cook must have forgotten to cut it in two.

A HAZING TRAGEDY.

Origin of the Slang Phrase "Who Struck Billy Patterson?"

"It's many years now since the slang expression, 'Who struck Billy Patterson?' was heard all over New York and Brooklyn," said a veteran of the metropolis. "Few people remember the origin of the expression, which was really the killing of a young man by sheer fright. Hazing at colleges was as rough then as now, and a common plan was to capture a new student, try him for some imaginary offense, condemn him to execution, and then hold his head on a block while a blow was struck on the ground with the dull side of a hatchet. A student named William Patterson was caught and tried in this way and was led weeping and shouting to the block. He was then blindfolded and held down, told that his last day had come, and then the bogus blow was struck with the hatchet. His cries ceased instantly, and when the students in alarm took off his eye bandages and felt his pulse they discovered that he was dead. Several investigations were held to ascertain who struck the fatal blow, and it was because it was finally ascertained that no one ever struck Billy Patterson at all that the aggravating question referred to was shouted at every stranger by street boys, hoodlacks and other juvenile nufsan'ek."

LONDON COSTER GIRLS.

They Must Sport Ostrich Plumes on Their Holiday Outings.

Ostrich plumes are as much a necessity to the London coster girl on her outings as are the pearl buttons to her masculine companion, and the big trimmed hats with their drooping feathers are familiar in all gatherings of this class.

Many of the girls cannot afford to keep their money tied up in useless plumes, and there thrives a brisk industry in the hiring of these feathers. The loan of a single plume for a day costs but 1 shilling, or for 4 shillings a gorgeous trio may be had for an outing, to be returned promptly the next morning.

Weather conditions determine the terms somewhat, since a wet or foggy day will take the curl out of the feathers and make recurring necessary, for which "Arriet" has to pay an extra shilling. On a bank holiday some shops rent out several hundred plumes, while on other occasions there is a steady trade with young women who wish to adorn themselves for an outing.—London Standard.

Pooling Thackeray.

It is related that when he first visited Ireland Thackeray took a drive on a Dublin car some distance into the country. Milestones had recently been erected along the roads, and on each was printed the number of miles with the letters "G. P. O.," distances being measured from the general postoffice. Thackeray was unaware of this and in his thirst for information asked the carman what the letters meant. The prompt reply was, "God preserve O'Connell." Thackeray believed what he was told, but the incident only appeared in the first edition of his book.

Bookmakers' Chances.

Layers of odds at the race track are prone to circulate tales of their enormous losses upon certain races, but it is seldom that a loss on a run may be shown, for it has been figured by experts that a skillful layer makes a book showing a percentage of 25 in his favor, by which he is bound to retain at least one-fourth of his takings. Large losses happen occasionally when an unexpected victory pays 40 or 50 to 1, but, as a general thing, unless the bookmaker deliberately gambles with chance he "makes books" so that he will show a profit on each race. A skillful bookie can so manipulate the odds that at no point does he stand to lose on a race, and, like his brother of the gambling house, his profit lies in this percentage in his favor. Even where gambling games are run without recourse to fraud the odds in favor of the dealer are never less than 20 per cent.

A Woman Never Does.

A loafer on the street, whose wife was probably at home getting out a neighbor's washing to make money to buy the children's shoes, asked a busy man the other day if he ever saw a baldheaded woman.

"No, I never did," replied the busy man. "And I never saw a woman walking around town in her shirt sleeves with a cigar in her teeth and running into every saloon she saw. Neither did I ever see a woman sitting all day at a street corner on a dry goods box telling people how the secretary of the treasury should run the national finances. I have never seen a woman go fishing with a bottle in her pocket, sit on the bank all day and go home drunk at night. Nor have I ever seen a woman yank off her coat and say she could lick any man in town. God bless 'em, the women are not built that way."—Kansas City Journal.

His Way of Showing His Love.

"You wrong him, papa. He does not love me for my money. He scoffs at the world's sordid eagerness for wealth."

"What proof have you, child?"

"Why, only last night he told me he didn't care if he never was able to make a penny in his life if he only had me!"

A Hard Cut.

Mr. Jawback: Why are you not wearing your wedding ring? Mrs. Jawback: I wore it out doing housework! —Cleveland Leader.

An old Chinese proverb says, "Be very appreciative, and the people you admire will spit in your face."

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY **J.S. TRIGG**

REGISTER, DES MOINES, IA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



We know of a man who year by year makes \$100 per acre from his crops of Hubbard squash, and they cost no more to raise than a crop of pumpkins.

The average American likes to do work on the hurrah plan—a lot of machinery, men and teams—like the big thrashing outfit, the big road grader and the big gang of men to boss. These big outfits are by no means the most economical for the small farmer.

In the old baronial days a boar's head baked was considered the great dish of the feast. Recalling this fact, we are reminded that the tastes of the people have improved, for it would be hard to find a coarser, ranker meat for a banquet than an old boar's head.

A raiser of turkeys for the market advises the pouring of a pint of strong vinegar down the throats of the birds twenty-four hours before they are killed, claiming that such treatment will make the flesh of the bird more tender. This is a good example of the refined brutality of our modern civilization.

Sometimes when a man imports a good horse into a community he does as much in a patriotic way for his community as though he had enlisted in the army. We recall one instance where the importation of such a horse gave to the horses sold during the succeeding ten years an added value of over \$20,000.

With wool at from 30 to 32 cents and mutton worth 5 to 7 cents per pound the sheep is one of the best propositions there is on the farm today. They pay as well as the cow, are better forillumin and weed destroyers and no bother about milking. If these prices for sheep and their products could only be assured there would be hundreds kept where none is now.

A man never makes very much of a mistake when he selects a soil for a farm upon which the clovers grow naturally. Poor though the soil may seem to be, the presence of the clover gives assurance of large productive capacity and certain promise that such land can easily be re-enforced and enriched. We have come to the opinion that the worst thing which can be said of any soil is that it will not grow clover.

We came across an old man of eighty years the other day, one who was a pioneer settler of the western prairies, who went through all the hardships incident to that kind of a life fifty years ago, and he was not loquacious around the porch in an easy chair or hobbling around with a cane, but was tough and wiry enough so that he had just finished plowing eighty acres of land, using four horses, and he told us that he thoroughly enjoyed doing the work. Now, that is the right way to grow old.

An old friend told us recently that when the first steel plow which would occur in the muck soils of the Illinois river bottoms was brought into his neighborhood the man who got it was so tickled with it that he wanted to keep it going night and day. When steel was so tempered that a plow would keep clean and bright in the rich, sticky soils of the prairie west it was one of the greatest of agricultural discoveries. Modern methods of farming would be simply impossible without the polished steel to work the soil.

One of the most encouraging things in an agricultural way to be noted these days is the fact that the American people are fast learning much about the wonderful productive capacity of a small piece of land when intelligently and properly cared for. What these possibilities are is well illustrated by the case of a ten acre truck farmer near Boston, who is said to take from his land produce worth \$10,000 a year, or at the rate of \$1,000 per acre. Millions and millions of acres of the best land in the world are located in the west which do not make a crop return of over \$5 per acre, and other millions which do not do as well as this.

We have two or three complaints about a failure to secure a stand of clover which was sown with a nurse crop last spring. This is not an uncommon thing. The nurse crop, wrongly so called, often smother the tender clover plants, or, if it does not entirely kill them, they are left so weak and spindly when the crop is removed in July that the fierce midsummer heat and drought very soon finish them up. The surest way to insure a stand of clover is to sow it without any nurse crop at all. The next best thing is to sow only one-half as much seed of the nurse crop as is usually done. Oats make the worst nurse crop, wheat is better, barley and flax better yet. Where it is desired to get a stand of clover the nurse crop should be always a secondary consideration.

If the cocklebur has not yet got a foothold on your farm you had better keep an eye out for it, for it is one of the pestilence of western weeds.

There is a whole lot more satisfaction in producing a thousand bushels of corn on twenty acres than on forty acres, and it can be done just as well as not.

A man is likely to have pretty poor fare if he depends too much upon Providence. All Biblical references to Providence imply a whole lot of hustling before they become operative.

The best apples are quite apt to be shy bearers and hence unprofitable apples to raise. If one is in the apple business in a commercial way he must have trees which will bear the fruit. This is the one redeeming feature of the Ben Davis.

The time is fast coming in this country when either the Chinaman or the Jap will be cordially welcomed as a domestic drudge, as the doer of that work in American homes which our girls are too high toned or too ignorant or too lazy to do.

If able-bodied men in this country find themselves today out of employment it is because they are either in the wrong place or do not want to work. We do not recall a time when the demand for labor was more urgent or the wages paid more satisfactory.

The west has just finished one of the most successful corn canning seasons it has ever known. The crop of sweet corn was very large and every factory ran to its full capacity during the season. The farmers made good money whether the packers will or not.

Brome grass and quack grass are very closely allied in the matter of taking complete possession of the soil and being extremely difficult to get rid of when once well established. The brome grass should never be sown on any field which is included in the regular course of rotation. Its place is in the permanent pasture.

It is worth repeating again that the more a blue grass pasture is trenched around with a disk and drag in the early spring the better the pasture will be. Many such pastures well disked and dragged in the spring can be made worth twice as much as a pasture by such treatment. It is a good idea to scatter a little medium clover seed over it just before the last time over with the drag.

A raw story is going the rounds of the press to the effect that a western poultryman is feeding a large number of ducks and geese on buttermilk at a creamery, with the result that the birds are doing finely and that the buttermilk ration converts their naturally dark colored flesh into meat as white as that of a chicken. If this were true it would be a valuable suggestion for our colored brethren who would like to lighten up their complexions. Some men are great liars.

A poor man should take care, and good care, of his credit. It may not be a big thing in dollars and cents, but it is worth more proportionately to him than it is to his richer neighbor. Buying in small quantities, as the poor man must necessarily, he should try to pay cash, for when to the higher prices, which he has to pay as a small retail purchaser, there is added the extra charge he pays when buying on credit he very often pays nearly two prices for the necessities of life.

We noticed several carloads of range steers on their way to market the other day. They came from the far west, and, what was rather remarkable, they were aged steers, probably four to six years old. They were big, ravenous fellows, with great horns on them, just like the old oxen we used to have, when a yoke of them hauled an old iron plow which would not scour for us when a boy a good many years ago. This type of beef has almost entirely disappeared from the markets, the three-year-old steer being about the extreme in point of age.

That "other eighty" has quite often proved a poor investment for the western farmer. Possessed with an inordinate lust for land, no sooner is the old farm paid for than it is again mortgaged to buy that eighty. This works badly in many ways. It is probable that the old homestead furnishes all the acres which the owner can profitably work. Then just so long as a mortgage hangs over the farm just so long is kept up a series of pinching economies to meet the interest and pay off the principal, which not only tell on the productive power of the farm, but are all too often reflected in all that pertains to living in the farm home.

Farm land having a selling value of \$100 per acre must be worked in a better way than land worth only \$25 per acre if it is to be made profitable. One trouble is that the land which gets up to \$100 is, because of bad methods, not as productive as when it was worth only \$25. The high priced farm cannot be run as a grain farm alone, just raising and selling the grain from the farm. This kind of farming may be done for a few years when the country and the soil are new, but not forty or fifty years after its occupation. The question of a proper rotation of crops, the relation of the grasses and the clovers to the fertility of the farm, the keeping and feeding of the domestic animals to consume the various farm products, must then have careful consideration. Thirty bushels of corn or oats to the acre will never work with \$100 land.

MINING THE SOIL.

A gentleman from abroad interested in agriculture very aptly referred to the common methods of farming in this country as "mining the soil." Mining implies removing the valuable things from the soil and leaving nothing in their place, such kind of farming as makes the land grow constantly poorer. This thing is the bane of western agriculture particularly, it being practiced under the foolish delusion that western soils are so fertile that nothing can ever wear them out. Evidences of soil depletion are now met with on every hand, for the growing crops indicate that the soil they grow in is starved and hungry. Such methods of farming would not be permitted for a moment in any of the European countries, for had they been followed such countries would long ago have been depopulated, the people starved off from the land. In those countries today as much attention is paid to properly feeding the soil as any of the animals on the farm. Rotation crops, the extensive use of the legumes, the continuous application of fertilizers to the land and the keeping of as large an amount of stock as possible on the farm are a part of the ten commandments in foreign agriculture, and we will have to come to the same method if we ever conserve and increase the fertility of our soils, no matter how rich they may have been in their virgin state. The tenant system here is altogether bad, the one year rental scheme being a soil robber of the first order. Continued grain raising and grain selling is another, and the utter failure to grow clover or so many farms insures a continuing depletion of all soil fertility.

THE MIGRATION TO CANADA.

The stampede of farmers from the States to western Canada still continues, the number settling there this season being estimated at not less than 50,000. The conditions there are very attractive. The land is cheap—from \$6 to \$15 per acre—it is easily brought under cultivation and is especially adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, barley, flax, potatoes and vegetables. The quality of the wheat produced is of the best and always commands the highest market price, and then it is a safe and very productive crop, an average of twenty bushels per acre for a period of twenty years being claimed. There are some drawbacks to farm life in that faraway country. The American has to live under a monarchical form of government instead of a republic. Farm work is crowded into a short period of each year, farms are large, and the people live an isolated life; then the wheat business is sure to come to an end there, just as it has done in all new countries in the United States, and for want of the ability to raise corn the carrying on of a diversified agriculture will be far more difficult than in the States. However, men can make a lot of money there now just growing wheat, and it is this fact that is the magnet which is attracting the farmers of the corn belt.

GOOD AND POOR POTATOES.

We are asked what the conditions should be in order to produce a fine potato—a well flavored, mealy tuber. The variety of potato has much to do with this proposition, the nature of the soil in which it is grown still more, while the weather conditions materially change the quality. It may be said that all kinds of potatoes which naturally grow to a large size are of coarse texture and low grade, quite apt to be hollow at the core and watery; then all early maturing varieties are as a rule poor keepers and soon lose their meadness and high quality. Potatoes of any kind only scantily covered with earth and more or less exposed to the intense heat of the summer sun and more or less light are always of low grade. A very wet season lowers the grade if it does not injure the crop by rot. It may be said that sandy soils are always better for the potato than muck or clay soils, the finest potatoes in the country being produced on the thin pine wood soils of upper Michigan and Wisconsin. The potato demands a good supply of humus in the soil; thus we find newly cleared timber land or a clover seed the best location for this crop. It also thrives greatly under the irrigation systems of the far west.

A GREAT WASTE.

The waste associated with the corn stalks all over the corn growing section is something enormous, probably the biggest agricultural waste to be found in the whole country. Only a very small per cent of the stalks are utilized as fodder save as the stock run through the fields during the fall and winter and, with little benefit to the cattle, fill themselves with the dry and withered husks. Not less than 25 per cent of the food value of the corn plant is thus entirely wasted. There is no manufacturing business in all the country which would stand this sort of a loss for a minute or even one-tenth of it. Men say it does not pay to put corn in the silo or cut it up for winter feed because they have so much hay. The question is why they devote so many acres to the production of hay when the cornfield offers the best possible substitute for it. Milling the corn fodder releases just so many acres of hay land and to all intents and purposes thus increases the acreage of a man's farm. High priced corn feed is going to compel a change. The stalks will either be utilized as winter fodder for the stock or some method will be devised to use them for their value in the making of paper.

Joe Trigg

NATURE'S THERMOMETER.

Scientific Forecasts Made From Queer Mexican Weather Plant.

The Austrian meteorologist, J. N. Nowark, has constructed a new system of weather forecast by means of a plant called *Abies procumbens*, discovered by him in Mexico some years ago.

The abrus is exceedingly sensitive to all atmospheric changes and disturbances, indicating them several days ahead by the peculiar positions of its leaves. This natural faculty of the plant, Nowark states, has been considerably developed by a special method of cultivation.

His system is built upon close observation of the plant in connection with the solar spots during twenty years. Nowark has obtained means in England and Austria for working his scheme. His first weather stations will be erected in Vienna and London. Nowark maintains that one station commands a radius of 7,000 kilometers, equivalent to the whole of Europe, including the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and that his forecasts are obtainable from three to eight days ahead.

In cases of earthquakes and eruptions of volcanoes, forecasts are obtainable twenty-four or twenty-eight days ahead. Nowark will go to Mexico next summer to get 2,000 growup plants. He expects to be able to open his first station about Easter, 1906.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Machine Cotton Picker.

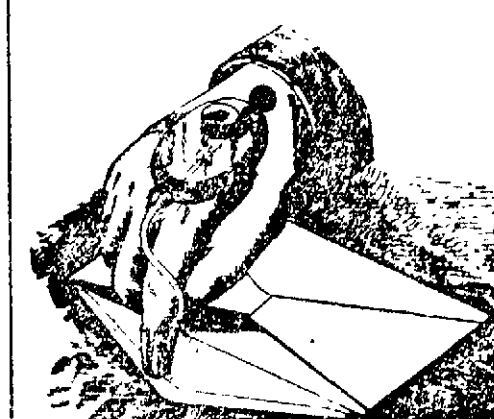
After eighteen months of experiment alteration and investigation J. C. Jaudon and S. L. Bond of Charleston have perfected and patented a cotton picker which they believe will make the picking of cotton by hand a thing of the past. The machine is a one man affair and very simple. The picker is mounted on three wheels like a tricycle, the two larger wheels close together, so that they can easily be pushed between rows of cotton without injury to growing plants. Between the two wheels is suspended a sack, and over the mouth of the sack opens a long, hollow cylinder. At the end of this cylinder are two short cylinders fitted with teeth, and as one turns a crank these two cylinders revolve, catching the fiber of the cotton and depositing it in the long cylinder, whence it is carried to the sack by a narrow belt. The operation of the crank runs the two picking cylinders and the conveying belt.—Charleston News and Courier.

Gun Camera for "Snapping" Fishes.

The gun camera of Dr. W. M. Howe, a Mexican angler, is especially intended for photographing leaping fishes. The idea was suggested by his experience with the tarpon, a high jumping fish, often six feet long, which he seeks each winter at Tampico. The new camera has shown the tarpon in various positions in the air, some of them quite unexpected and surprising. The apparatus consists of a gunstock and a 4 by 5 kodak, the latter so fitted into the stock that the shutter and opening are on a line with the sight, and the shutter is connected with the trigger by a wire, the gun being "fired" from the shoulder in the usual way. Great possibilities are opened in photographing also flying fishes and birds on the wing.

Saves the Tongue.

The evil of moistening stamps and envelope flaps, particularly in large quantities, with the tongue are too well known to require description here. The accompanying engraving illustrates a rather clever device for avoiding this disagreeable and unsanitary practice. Strapped to the back of the hand is a water reservoir, from which



FOR MOISTENING GUMMED SURFACES.

A tube leads down to a thimble on the first finger. The flow of water in the tube is controlled by a needle valve operated by a thumbscrew at the upper end of the reservoir. The water is taken up by a suitable absorbent material on the thimble. Capillary attraction as well as the force of the water falling through the tube insures a steady feed to the thimble, which serves as an ever moist finger for moistening the gummed surfaces.—Scientific American.

Automatic Trip Switch.

A satisfactory test having been made of a new automatic trip switch, the invention of Frank Baylis, a poor but ingenious colored man, its adoption by the New York Central lines is a possibility, says the New York Tribune. The switch was tested at Springfield, O., in the presence of thirty railroad men from Canada and the United States. A train was run over the trip several times at speeds ranging from ten to forty miles an hour. It worked perfectly and closed the open switch each time.

Peach Stones as Fuel.

In California, where coal is scarce, it is found that peach stones are equally good for fuel and give out more heat than does coal in proportion to weight. Large quantities of stones taken out of the fruit at the canning factories are now dried and sold. Apricot stones also burn, but not as well as peach and do not command as high a price.

BOOT TRADE SUPREMACY.

The Effect of Labor Saving Machinery in America.

Why American boots and shoes find so large a place in British and other markets abroad is explained by the British consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Powell, in his annual trade report for 1901, just issued by the foreign office. It is owing to cheaper production, due to the use of labor saving appliances, of which, by the way, British manufacturers were slow to take note.

Although only 197,000 workers are employed in the shoe industry in the United States as against 250,000 in the United Kingdom, the United States makes more shoes than any other country in the world. This condition of affairs, says Mr. Powell, arises from the fact that practically all shoes are factory made in the United States, and the use of the most improved machinery enables the workmen there to turn out a much greater number of shoes per head than is accomplished in the United Kingdom. It is stated that twenty-eight firms alone in the United States make an average total output of 200,000 pairs a day.

Two examples are given of the saving effected by the introduction of machinery. Thus 100 pairs of men's fine grade calf, welt, lace shoes, single soles, soft boxed toes, made by hand in 1895, required 2,225 hours to make, at an average cost per pair of \$5. The same number of the same kind of shoes were made by machinery in 1895 in 296 hours, at an average cost of 75 cents per pair. Then 100 pairs of women's fine grade kid, welt, buttoned shoes, single soles, patent leather tips, soft boxed toes, made by hand in 1875, required 1,925 hours to make, at an average cost per pair of \$4.50, the same number of the same kind of shoes were made by machinery in 1895 in 175 hours, at an average cost of 50 cents.—London Chronicle.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

Words Carried For Miles on a Ray of Light.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell in working with his new telephone devised an apparatus for telephoning on a beam of light. This instrument, which he named the photophone or radiophone, involved the use of selenium, a substance possessing the very remarkable property, under the action of light, of varying in electrical resistivity and in the reciprocal activity when fused in between two connecting wires of platinum or silver. Bell's transmitter comprised a mouthpiece, a shell supporting a thin metal diaphragm and, attached to the latter, a small concave mirror. A plane mirror, a convex condensing lens and a projecting lens, all of which were suitably mounted on a

frame, completed the apparatus for transforming the air vibrations produced by the voice into light variations of the projected beam. The receiver was formed of a parabolic mirror of large diameter, in the focus of which a selenium cell was adjusted.

The terminals of the conducting wires or electrodes of the cell led through insulated bushings in the reflector to the back, where they were connected in series with a battery and also with an ordinary telephone receiver. Any changes in the intensity of the light falling on the selenium cell altered its electrical resistance, consequently causing variations in the current from the battery and finally affecting the telephone. When words are spoken into the transmitter movements of the diaphragm of the transmitter cause the concave mirror to vibrate in unison with it, and every change is thus indicated at the receiving end in virtue of these fluctuations.



BELL'S RADIOPHONE.

While the distance to which Bell was able to propagate the light variations representing the human voice was not more than a few hundred feet, recent improvements in the system by Herr Ernst Ruhmer have resulted in the transmission of speech a distance of several miles.—Technical World.

A Squeakless Wheel.

All kinds of devices are being offered to Mayor Duane of Chicago with which to equip his municipal ownership street railway system, among them the "squeakless wheel" and the double perpetual meter, which is guaranteed to do business without either rails or trolleys. The man with the railless and trolleyless device is F. C. Swartz of Adrian, Mich., who says he can vary the speed of his machine from a snail's pace to 250 miles an hour. In a letter to the mayor Mr. Swartz refutes the idea that perpetual motion is impossible and says all he needs is money to develop the machine.—Chicago American.

Mosquitoes in Ancient Ceylon.

Mosquitoes as malevolent insects were well known in Ceylon 1,400 years ago, according to an ancient pamphlet, written in Sanskrit, found in Ceylon, a translation of which has been sent by the governor to the British Medical association. The unknown Sanskrit writer said his investigation had shown that there are sixty-seven varieties of mosquitoes and that forty of them carry malaria.

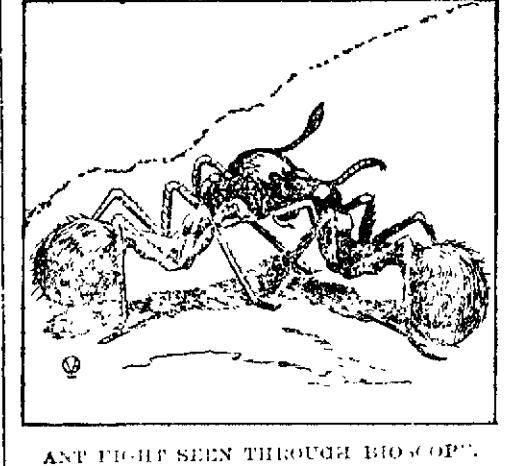
THE WONDERFUL BIOSCOPE.

Italian Invention For Studying the Habits of Insects.

Many times more powerful than the most highly improved microscope to which modern science is indebted for numerous important discoveries is the bioscope, recently invented by M. de Gasparis, an Italian scientist of the University of Naples, Italy.

This wonderful apparatus is a "long focus" microscope, designed, as its name implies, for the study of the phenomena of animal life in all cases in which it is impossible for the observer to get close enough to the object that is being examined without risk of misinterpreting what is seen.

The bioscope is extremely simple. It is provided with a camera lucida to



permit of the drawing of the objects observed. It consists of a tube with a rack provided internally with a system of achromatic objectives perfectly free from spherical aberration and with a wide field eye piece.

The instrument is also provided with a system of mensuration of various arrangements for supporting diaphragms. At a distance of 12.5 inches the microscope has a magnifying power of more than twelve diameters, say of 114 times the surface.

A New Paint.

If one-half that is claimed for the new German paint is true, says the Philadelphia Record, the white lead base of paints so universally used is doomed. The new pigment is obtained from a hard limestone which contains a considerable proportion—20 per cent or more—of magnesia, the best combination being that found naturally in dolomite limestone. This is mixed with a hydrocarbon and fired until all the carbon is consumed. Among the desirable features claimed for the new paint are its gloss and smoothness of surface, covering power, permanence and cheapness, quick drying qualities without addition of solvents, freedom from yellowing with age and a natural hardening or crumpling after a few months. Greatest of all, it may be washed without destroying its original smoothness.

Submarine Bells.

Two submarine bells lately put in position off the coast of Nova Scotia are said to be working admirably. They can be heard at a distance of five miles, as tested by a steamship equipped with a receiving instrument on which the sound is heard. Submarine telephone signals will be established at several other points on the Nova Scotian coast in the bay of Fundy and on the Cape Breton seaboard. The Canadian Department of marine has contracted with a number of these bells to navigation, and it is expected that all steamships running to Canadian ports will soon be supplied with the receiving apparatus, which will enable approach to the coast with safety in all kinds of weather.

Locomotives as Fog Makers.

An engineer asserts that the London fog is caused largely by the discharge of steam into the air from the 300 or more locomotives operating in the London area. Averaging each engine at 500 horsepower, or a total of, say, 150,000 horsepower, and adding 50,000 horsepower from other steam generating sources, gives a total of 200,000 horsepower of steam discharged into the atmosphere. One steam plant of 2,000 horsepower, the engineer figures, will discharge into the air twenty tons of steam per hour, or sufficient to produce a fog twenty feet thick and one mile square.

A Gigantic Light.

An example of the immense increase in the power of modern marine lights is furnished by the new equipment of the St. Catherine Lighthouse on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. It has a power of 15,000,000 candles as against the 3,000,000 candle power of the light that it replaces. The new lens throws three distinct beams of light, which follow one another across the water. The apparatus revolves in a trough of mercury, on which it is floated instead of being carried by rollers, as hitherto. About 516 pounds of mercury is required to fill the trough.—London Globe.

A New Death Test.

A new death test consists in injecting a solution of fluoresceine deep into the tissues. If circulation exists the skin and mucous membranes become very yellow, and the eyes assume the color of emeralds. If the circulation has ceased none of these results occur. The discoverer proposes that at least two hours before bodies are placed in coffins such an injection with fluoresceine be made. If life is not yet extinct the injection does not harm, and the coloring disappears.

Surgical Outfit For Street Cars.

Urged by the medical profession, the Cleveland Electric Railway company is about to equip its street cars with emergency surgical outfits, to include only those things which can be readily and efficiently handled by the laymen. A movement is also on foot to equip automobiles with such outfits.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
3 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.
Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1894.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 66.

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Hamlin's News Depot, Hansen's Cigar Store, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Neisling's Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and Grocery Stand.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1906, at Massillon, Ohio, under Post Office No. 100,000.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1906

The New York dentist who charged Prince Louis of Battenberg \$1,000 for a piece of work, worthy, at the outside, one-tenth of that amount, has given New York, which frequently has cause to blush, a reason for blushing harder than ever.

The board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal, in recommending a sea level canal, lays little stress upon the extra time and cost involved when compared with consequent advantages. The cost of construction along the lines will be, according to estimates, \$230,000,000.

Good for Manila. When the Massillon Times last week reported the payment of admission to the prince of the ball, it was a good thing for Manila. If you have a good ball, you have a good time. If you have a bad ball, you have a bad time. If you have a good time, you have a good ball. If you have a bad time, you have a bad ball.

After the hard work of the day, the Massillon Times is a good thing for Manila. If you have a good ball, you have a good time. If you have a bad ball, you have a bad time. If you have a good time, you have a good ball. If you have a bad time, you have a bad ball.

Massillon Times. The Massillon Times is a good thing for Manila. If you have a good ball, you have a good time. If you have a bad ball, you have a bad time. If you have a good time, you have a good ball. If you have a bad time, you have a bad ball.

Ever since the Independent settled that burning question regarding the peeling of Plum street without a vote, it has been a matter of some interest. Accordingly, it notes with a good deal of satisfaction that General Chaffee has introduced a proposition at the next meeting of the council, to settle the question of the peeling of Plum street without a vote. The proposition is a good one, and it is a good thing for Manila. If you have a good ball, you have a good time. If you have a bad ball, you have a bad time. If you have a good time, you have a good ball. If you have a bad time, you have a bad ball.

In his annual report Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff of the army, says that if a soldier, when about to start out on a long march with his gun, is full of water and with no prospect of getting more en route, is inclined of the lack of the liquid his best will grow tremendously and his gun becomes empty much sooner than if he knows he can have all the water he wants. "Prohibition," General Chaffee says, "creates in soldiers a thirst for drink, rather than banishes it." General Chaffee makes these remarks in speaking of the canteen, says that he wishes to say nothing concerning the question of the canteen, either pro or con, and then he says how if liquid refreshments, using water as his example, is prohibited, desire becomes all the greater. Incidentally, he says the figures show the lowest ratio of alcoholism was in 1898, when beer and light wines were sold at the post exchanges.

Accidents will happen, but the best families keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for such emergencies. It cures the pains and heals the hurt.

SUIT AGAINST CORONER.

Proceedings Instituted by President of Kenyon.

Mt. Vernon, O., Nov. 22.—President Pierce, of Kenyon college, through his attorneys, has demanded of Coroner Scarborough a transcript of the testimony taken in the inquest held on the body of Stuart L. Pierson, the student who was killed by a train while awaiting initiation into a college fraternity. Coroner Scarborough refused to comply with the request until the testimony had been submitted to the grand jury.

Notice was served by the attorneys upon the coroner that proceedings in mandamus would be instituted to compel him to deliver a copy of the testimony. The testimony will be used, the attorneys say, as a basis for a suit against the county and Coroner Scarborough if no indictments are returned in the case.

ALL EYES ON MOSCOW.

Semstvo Congress Likely to Support Premier Witte.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—All eyes continue to be riveted on Moscow, where the struggle in the semstvo congress on the question of supporting Premier Witte is continuing. Should a resolution to support the premier be carried it seems almost certain that it will be coupled with conditions. The idea of a constitutional assembly seems to have been abandoned but the demand for universal suffrage to which the premier is likely to yield.

TO PREVENT STRIKES.

National Organization is Being Formed at Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—A national organization to prevent strikes is being formed at Chicago. The organization is being formed by a group of labor leaders who are opposed to strikes. The organization is being formed by a group of labor leaders who are opposed to strikes.

THE MINUTE MEN.

They are now in the hands of the government.

The minute men are now in the hands of the government. They are now in the hands of the government. They are now in the hands of the government. They are now in the hands of the government.

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Advertised Letters.

Letters of notice regarding the sale of the property of the late John A. Smith, deceased, are hereby published. The property is being sold by the executor of the estate.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our many good friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness and death of a dear wife and mother. We also desire to thank our friends for the many beautiful floral tributes. John A. Walter, D. W. Walter.

Is Your Hair Sick?
That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and faded of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair restorer. It keeps the scalp clean and healthy.
I am well acquainted with Ayer's Hair Vigor and know it is a perfect hair restorer. I have used it for the hair, keeping it soft and smooth, and preventing the hair from falling out at the ends. Mrs. H. H. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.
Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Pills, Cherry Pectoral.

OLDEST ENLISTED MAN.

Color Sergeant Hardy Has Served 38 Years.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 22.—The oldest enlisted man in point of service in the United States army is said to be Color Sergeant William G. Hardy, of the Fourth cavalry, which was stationed for the last year at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, but which left recently for the Philippine islands. Born in the army, he has spent thirty-eight years in the service and expects to die there.

Hardy was in the Seventh cavalry at the time of the Custer massacre. Troop A, of which he was trumpeter, was not in the fight in which Custer's command was wiped out, but nevertheless it saw severe service in the same expedition.

Sergeant Hardy was born in the army. His father was a regular and was stationed at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., when he was born. That was fifty-eight years ago.

His thirty-eight years of service have not been continuous, but he has never been out of the army for more than a few weeks at a time. Several times he quit the service when his term of enlistment expired, but he couldn't keep away from military life, and always returned to do the soldier's uniform. He says he will remain in the service so long as he is able to do duty.

Sergeant Hardy saw his first service in 1861 when he enlisted in the First Louisiana regiment, when Union forces were organized in that state after the capture of New Orleans. He enlisted in the regular army in 1865, and has served in infantry, cavalry and artillery. He likes the mounted arm of the service best and thirty of his thirty-eight years of service he has spent as a cavalryman.

"Dick," as he is called among the men of his regiment, he served in the Mexican war, the Spanish-American war and the Philippine war, having participated in all of them. He was in the Mexican war, the Spanish-American war and the Philippine war, having participated in all of them.

THE ENLIL PREE CRISIS.

Man Who Took the Rostrum for Lincoln Dead at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—Dr. Emil Preetorius, a German physician and a member of the German revolutionaries, died at St. Louis. He was a member of the German revolutionaries and was a member of the German revolutionaries. He was a member of the German revolutionaries and was a member of the German revolutionaries.

CORNERSTONE LAID.

New M. E. Church at Orrville to Cost \$15,000.

Orrville, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—The cornerstone of the new Methodist church was laid at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon with imposing ceremonies. Addresses were made by Probate Judge-elect Thomas W. Orr, on behalf of the village of Orrville. Other addresses were made by the Rev. G. W. Lyon, the Rev. L. Twinen and the Rev. J. W. Beiser. Prof. J. B. Mohler, superintendent of the public schools, read a paper giving the history of the church. Dr. J. M. Keys, of Cleveland, presiding elder of the Western district, delivered the principal address. The church was erected 1867-1869. It was torn down in September, 1905. The new church will cost about \$15,000.

A BARN WAS BURNED.

The Firemen Had Two Calls Sunday Morning.

Firemen from the central engine house were called to the property of Christian Klein, in North Hill street, Sunday morning at 1:30 o'clock to extinguish a fire in a barn. The barn was a small one, but before the firemen could control the fire the barn was ablaze on all sides and the structure was subsequently entirely destroyed. The alarm was sent in from box 35.

The firemen were again called at 8:11 Sunday morning to a residence in the rear of property in West Tremont street, near the Pennsylvania railroad bridge. The roof of a house owned by S. Burd and occupied by a Hungarian family was found to be afire. The blaze was extinguished in a short time. The loss was small and the roof can be repaired for about \$10.

Fortunate Father and Son.

I am as certain as I know how to say Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, of Kalamazoo, Mich., that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondon, N. Y., saved my life when I was a victim of that terrible disorder—Bright's disease. My son had a fever sore on his leg; he too used Favorite Remedy and is now well. All druggists \$1.00; 6 bottles \$5.00.

SOME CHANGES WILL BE MADE

Winter Time Cards Will Soon Go Into Effect.

W. & L. E. MORTGAGE FILED.

The B. & O. Company Has Men

Laying a New Track in Front of the Station—Part of Double Track System—New Station Nearly Finished.

A notice has been sent out by the Pennsylvania that a change of time will be made on Sunday, November 26, but no information has been received in Massillon as to what the changes will be as to the trains that pass through this city. The schedule of the Pan Handle division has been made public in part. It is expected that there will be several changes on the Ft. Wayne division. The change of time will be the regular winter schedule.

Tuesday and Wednesday were pay days at the Columbia yard offices of the Wheeling & Lake Erie. The checks arrived Tuesday morning and most of the men were paid by Wednesday noon. The pay roll amounts to over \$20,000 a month on the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Massillon. The amount paid here each month has been steadily increasing for the past five months, due to the increase of business, which has necessitated the hiring of more men.

A dispatch from Cleveland says: The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company recorded a mortgage for \$1,000,000 with the county recorder yesterday. It was given in favor of the C. and T. Trust Company, of New York, as security for a recent five percent bond issue amounting to the face value of the mortgage. A copy of the mortgage was filed in each county in which the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company has property, as required by the provisions of the company.

A second line of the B. & O. put down rails for a second track in front of the new B. & O. station Wednesday. As yet no attempt has been made to cross West Main street as is planned by the company. The stretch of new track is aimed to be a part of the second track, which is to be built from the south side of Tremont street to Cherry street. The right to build this track was given by the council Tuesday evening, but this right is contingent upon the acceptance of all the provisions of the ordinance by the company within thirty days. The company wants a double track system through Massillon for passenger trains with ample sidings for freight trains and yard work.

The new station is rapidly nearing completion and the company wants the double track ready for use when the station is opened. The new track will extend south from the station and will be built on ground now occupied by the old station, which is to be torn down in a short time.

The new main track through the Columbia yards of the Wheeling & Lake Erie is partly laid with heavy steel rails. All the grading has been done. In another month the terminal yards will have been completely remodelled. Capacity to handle five hundred additional cars will then have been provided.

A GAME SATURDAY.

No One Will be Turned Away from the Grounds.

Manager Wise has arranged a football game next Saturday with the Canal Dover team, to be played at the Athletic park, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The Canal Dover team is a medium strong one. Manager Wise also says that the general admission price will be twenty-five cents, but that ladies will be admitted free of charge and that no one will be turned away from the gates whether they have the price of admission or not.

"I want everyone in Massillon to have an opportunity to see the Tigers play at least one game this year and thus make this offer to the public," said Manager Wise Wednesday.

The Tiger management has gone to some expense to get the Canal Dover team here and for that reason will charge a general admission of twenty-five cents.

Manager Wise and Manager Williams, of the Canton team, have agreed upon Arthur Poe, of New York, as umpire for the Thanksgiving day game. Other officials are yet to be named.

OBITUARY.

GOTTLIEB LASSER.
Gottlieb Lasser, aged 63 years, died at the state hospital Wednesday. The deceased was admitted from Portage county and the body is being held to receive advice from the deceased's relatives.

WOMEN HUSK CORN.

They Move to Fields to Earn \$2 or More a Day.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 22.—Nebraska's big corn crop has created a demand for huskers that is almost unprecedented. Time was in this state when a farmer could depend upon his daughters in the work of yanking the corn loose from its moorings, but since the girls have got money and an education they take to school teaching and clerking and the farmer is having to hustle to get help.

One feature of the corn husking business this year is the number of women whom the good prices offered have drawn from the city. The usual compensation for this labor is three cents a bushel, but the scarcity of help has led the huskers to demand four to seven cents and get it. Lincoln and Omaha are the homes of a large number of Russians and Bohemians. From these classes are recruited most of the domestics employed, and these are very apt to prefer the outdoor life whenever it is accompanied by a good wage.

The average work of a man is about seventy bushels a day, and these sturdy young women can do as much work in ten hours as a man. The \$2 a day or more looks good to them, and they have no hesitancy about quitting good jobs in the city, where the pay is but \$4 to \$6 a week, and going out to the country to make \$2 a day and their board free. They are well aware that after they have done their stint in the corn fields and collected their wages they can come back to town and get a place in a kitchen without the least trouble.

In Nemaha county three girls from Auburn donned overalls and went out in the country for an outing in the cornfields. They stipulated with the farmer, who was their brother-in-law, that he should employ no male help in the work, and they have just finished up his one hundred and twenty acre field. The brother-in-law drove the wagon and they rode up with him on the down row without any assistance.

A Lincoln man has a new idea of husking corn. He has a machine that picks corn off the stalk, and it is getting a trial in several big fields this fall. The model is rather a crude affair. It is equipped with several revolving arms that fasten themselves automatically upon the ears, yank them loose and toss them upon an endless belt, somewhat upon the principle of a road grader, which dumps them in the wagon. This will clean up from ten to fifteen acres a day, but there yet remains the removal of the husk. The cost is almost prohibitive, however, and hand picking is pretty certain to rule for some years yet.

BIG CONTRACT LET.

Coal Company to Furnish One Million Tons Per Year.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22.—A contract has been closed between the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company for six years, by which the former company secures the right for the exclusive supply of all fuel for the Republic mills, amounting to from 500,000 to 750,000 tons a year.

The total contract, it is said, further, will be at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year during a greater portion of the contract period if the present plans of the steel company for extensions and improvements is carried through.

ARREST SPECULATORS.

Result of Exorbitant Charges for Football Game.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—Speculators having charged exorbitant prices for tickets to the coming football game, Chief of Police Collins is putting in force an ordinance which forbids speculation in tickets to places of amusement. The arrest of one speculator has been ordered.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

Peasants to Own Land After Jan. 1, 1907.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—An imperial proclamation issued today says that during the year 1906 payment on land granted to peasants will be dismissed one-half and cease entirely January 1, 1907, when the peasants will become owners of the land.

OFFICER IN DISGRACE.

Raised Five Hundred Dollars on Forged Note.

Manila, Nov. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Hugh Kirkman, Eighth cavalry, has been arrested at Fort McKinley on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that Lieutenant Kirkman was short of troop funds to the amount of \$500, and that he raised money by forging names to a note.

It pays to try our Want Columns.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Bursting a Strong Cask With Half a Pint of Water.

That a small quantity of water, say half a pint, may be made to burst a strong cask seems a startling statement to make, and yet it is true. It is a well known law of physics that the pressure exerted by liquids increases in proportion to their depth. Suppose, therefore, that we have a strong cask filled with water and standing on end. The staves of this cask may be made to burst apart by adding a very small quantity of water to what is already in the cask. As the cask is already full, some way of adding the water must be devised. To do this a hole is bored in the end or head of the cask, and a long tube of small diameter is inserted upright. At the upper end of the tube is a small funnel into which water is poured until the tube becomes full, and when that point is reached the cask will burst.

This seems almost incredible, but it is only a demonstration of the law that has been cited. When the water is poured into the tube it unites with the water in the cask, and the depth of the water is several times as great as that in the cask alone. The fact that there is only a small quantity of water in the tube makes no difference, for it is now one body, and its depth is gauged from the top of the tube to the bottom of the cask.

As a matter of fact, this experiment is only an artificial reproduction of what we know takes place in nature. Some of her greatest convulsions are caused by this very process. Suppose, for example, that there is a great mass of rock, under which there is a cavity filled with water that has no outlet. Suppose, moreover, that there is a crack extending from the surface of the ground through this mass of rock to the water filled cavity underneath. A rock in this condition is a common thing in nature, the crack being caused by some disturbance of the earth or by its splitting in the natural order of things. Now, when it rains enough to fill that crack, thus increasing the depth of the water in the cavity, the pressure will become so great that the rock will be torn into hundred fragments.

Mother Lixesey's Well.

In the grounds of Lixesey's Hall, near Blackburn, there is a spring called "Mother Lixesey's well." The curious thing about this well is that the water only flows during nine months of the year and is quite dry during the other three months—June, July and August. However, just the weather may be. The water always commences to flow on the first day of each year, and never ceases even during the hardest frost. (Lixesey's News)

Like a Miracle.

"The age of miracles has gone," declared the cynic.

"No, it hasn't," said the woman. "My husband told me this morning that he noticed I was wearing last season's hat and gave me money to buy a new one."—Baltimore American.

Letter Contained Explosive.

Chillicothe, O., Nov. 22.—Minnie Wood, aged 18, assistant postmaster of Chillicothe, eight miles south of here, was badly burned about the face and hands by the explosion of a letter placed in an electric stamping machine. The letter evidently contained an explosive and was addressed to M. Wood, proprietor of a general store. Miss Wood's burns are serious, but not necessarily fatal.

Sea Water and Colds.

The delusion that sea water does not give cold is accountable for much harm. A child may be caught by wetting from sea water as quickly as by wetting from any other water. There is a certain stimulation to the skin from salt, no doubt, but that does not prevent chills from indiscriminate exposure to wetting by salt water, and chills are fertile causes of illness. Chill to the lower part of the body is always dangerous to any one. It is much more so to a child than to a grown person, though many people seem to think the reverse is the case.

JUMPED FROM THIRD STORY

Narrow Escape of GIs from Burning School Building.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—Four hundred school girls had a narrow escape today from a fire which broke out in the French parochial school. Twenty-five girls dropped from a third story window and all but one were caught without injury.


EMBLEM PINS AND CHARMS
HAWVER,
Jeweler and Optician, 17 S. Erie St.
Fine Repairing and Engraving.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Maurice R. Biscell left Sunday night for New York.

Mrs. W. S. Moke is visiting friends at Canal Fulton.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Corbett, of Water street, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Klein, 191 Clay street, a daughter.

Howard A. Campbell on Tuesday disposed of his saloon at 25 South Erie street to Joseph Rennie.

Mrs. William Schaneweler, of Loudonville, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, in South Mill street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nettleton, of Chicago, are guests of Mrs. Anna P. Reed, at her residence in East Oak street.

John Herman, of Akron, hanged himself Sunday afternoon in the attic of his home. He leaves a wife and six children.

Mrs. Nettie Kline, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Goodhart, in East Main street. Mrs. Kline is a sister of Mr. Goodhart.

Miss Ada M. Ritter was pleasantly surprised at her home in Wooster street, Tuesday evening. The evening was spent in the enjoyment of music and games. Lunch was served at a late hour.

Twenty-one members of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly surprised Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin, at her home in North Mill street, Monday evening. There was card playing, music and a general good time.

Miss Blanche Ellis, of Alliance, had her neck broken by being thrown from a horse at Creston, Wayne county, Tuesday, living but a few minutes after the accident. Miss Ellis was to be wedded next Wednesday to Harry Fowler, of Alliance.

Miss Mary Siffin and Mr. Carl Nieser, both of Massillon, were married at 8:30 Wednesday morning in St. Mary's church by the Rev. J. J. Latta. The bridesmaid was Miss Margaret Siffin, the best man George Maurer. Mr. and Mrs. Nieser will live in Massillon.

Forty friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warth, at their home in Akron street, Tuesday evening. Cards were played, the prizes being won by Mrs. E. N. Ertle, Frank Warth, Mrs. George Greenfelder and Joseph Oehl. Lunch was served on the card tables, after which there was music and dancing.

Over forty Catholic priests will be in Canton Thanksgiving day to take part in a jubilee to be held at the home of Father Victor Arnould, who has had charge of St. Peter's church here for the past forty years. Special services will be held and Father Nicholas Pfeil, of Cleveland, will deliver an address. The bishop may be present.

Secretary Probst, of the state board of health, Tuesday sent to New Philadelphia the report of State Chemist Horton, who was sent to that city last week to investigate the strange fumes which have polluted the atmosphere there and discolored the paint on the houses. Mr. Horton found that the fumes were sulphurated hydrogen, which came from piles of burning coal dust with which the city is surrounded.

Twenty-four unexpected guests dropped in on Mrs. D. S. Souers Saturday evening, at her residence in E at Main street, to help celebrate her birthday anniversary. They brought with them all the good things that go to make up a substantial supper, which was served at one large table, the centerpiece of which was a birthday cake. The supper was followed by cards and music. Mrs. E. S. Wright, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Robert G. Nelson, of Toledo, were among those present.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Magdelene Jordy was held from the late home in North Akron street, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and from St. John's church at 2 o'clock, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were Henry, Harvey and Per Lee Jordy, Frank Ritter, John Printz and George Sells. Mrs. Jordy was born in Germany, July 2, 1816. She was married to the late Theobald Jordy in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Jordy came to Massillon in 1854. The deceased is survived by two sons, Martin and Henry Jordy, and one daughter, Miss Magdelene Jordy. Mr. Jordy died in 1880. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs. E. S. Craig gave a progressive euchre party at her residence in East Main street Tuesday afternoon. Fifteen tables were occupied. Mrs. Mina P. Henry won the first prize, a handsome china salad bowl. Mrs. George V. Ess, the second, a bon bon dish of Carlsbad glass. The consolation prize, a fancy box of bon bons, went to Mrs. Lena Snyder. Supper was served on the card tables after the game. Many beautiful chrysanthemums and clusters of roses and carnations were scattered about the rooms. Those present from out of town were Mrs. C. L. Webber, of Wardner, Id., who is the guest of Miss Jennie Rollins, and Miss Elizabeth Johnston, of Canton.

NEARBY TOWN.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Nov. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. William Linn, of Shelby, are visiting the Dehoffs this week.

Joseph Smith, of East Greenville, spent the past week visiting his Newman friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rummings spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. William Jones, at Massillon.

The Rev. T. C. Peterson, of the Baptist church at Massillon, conducted services in our local church Sunday afternoon.

John Evans returned home from Youngstown, Sunday, where he had been attending the funeral of the late Timothy Bosley, who had been a resident of this place for over thirty years.

William Aston, John Williams, A. L. Williams and William Findley accompanied the Massillon Tigers to Cleveland last Wednesday, and saw them defeat the Carlisle Indians in a well played game.

The Mission tea party given at the Findley home last Thursday was well attended. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all and an excellent programme was well rendered. Ice cream and cake were served at 4 o'clock. The out of town guests were Mrs. Thomas B. Davis, Mrs. Mordecai Davis, Mrs. Jennie Reese and Mrs. C. H. Roderick, of Massillon.

While in Cleveland last Wednesday we had the pleasure of being entertained by Dr. Robert H. Ralston, who was born and raised in Newman and, we are pleased to say, is making a success in the Forest city at his chosen profession of dentistry, having one of the most modern and finest equipped offices we have ever seen.

William Bender and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Charles Hansberger and family.

Mr. and Mrs. William Findley are visiting Mrs. Annie Daugh at New Philadelphia part of this week.

John P. Jones has resigned the management of the Buddy coal mine, to give his attention to his extensive oiling business. He was succeeded Monday morning by William Crockett, of Massillon, who is an experienced mine foreman in the Massillon district for many years, and we predict for him a successful career in managing the Buddy mine to the interest of the company and miners as well.

ELTON.

Elton, Nov. 22.—The Rev. Mr. Williams, of North Lawrence, preached in the M. E. church here last Sunday.

Some of our people attended the Sunday school convention at Pigeon Run Sunday evening.

Manias Boughman and Calvin Mottinger, of Greensburg, visited relatives here last week, returning home Monday.

A. O. McFarren made a trip to Orrville Monday.

M. A. Boughman attended the Sunday school convention at Justus Sunday afternoon.

John McFarren and son, Albert, spent Monday at the home of R. R. McFarren, near Stanwood.

The literary at the McFarren school last Friday evening was well attended and proved quite interesting.

URBAN HILL.

Urban Hill, Nov. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. John Newstetter, of Canton, spent several days with the former's parents at this place.

Miss Eva Dehoff visited her brother, Elmer Dehoff, last week.

Mr. Buchwalter, president of Westerville university, was a business visitor here last week.

Mrs. August Dittmar was called to Orrville Saturday owing to the illness of her granddaughter.

Mrs. Mary Trisch made a business trip to Massillon last week.

Mrs. Charles Seavers and Miss Nellie Herbst, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. David Marks, of Dalton, visited his brother and sisters Sunday.

The Lawrence township Sunday school convention, which is to be held at Canal Fulton, has been postponed until the first Sunday in December. Mrs. Charles Herbst and Mrs. Joseph Prater are representing this school.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harig, of East Greenville, spent Sunday at the home of the latter's father, T. Fulton.

The Rev. Mr. Coblenz, of the Biblical seminary at Dayton, preached two very interesting sermons Sunday morning and evening.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Nov. 21.—Miss Bessie L. Thomas, assisted by her mother, most delightfully entertained Miss Hug's art club last Friday evening. The evening's work was landscape and his pictures. Miss C. McClintock read a most excellently prepared paper on Landscape, followed by an instructive and entertaining talk by the teacher, Miss Hug, after which the class illustrated in charcoal sketches a few stanzas of Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott." A most delicious little lunch was served by the little hostess. The art club does serious work and is a credit to our town and to its enthusiastic members and worthy teacher.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINKLOW'S CHERRY SYRUP has been used for children's coughing, colds, croup, whooping cough, all kinds of chest ailments, sore throat, all kinds of colds, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. To be had everywhere.

TALE OF A SHIPWRECK

Romantic Story of the Loss of the Steamer American.

The story of the shipwreck of the steamer American, which ran between England and South Africa, reads like a chapter from Frank Stockton. When day broke on the morning of April 23, 1880, the steamer was close to the equator and about 100 or 150 miles from the Liberian coast. Suddenly in the first morning watch, between 5 and 6 o'clock, there was a fearful crash in the engine room, followed by a concussion against the ship's side, which for an instant suggested that she had struck on a rock. Half dressed passengers hurried on deck and eagerly inquired what had happened, but were met in the coolest possible manner by Captain Wait and Mr. Hopworth, second officer, who assured them that it was merely a breakdown of some part of the machinery. The passengers returned to their cabins. The propeller shaft had broken in the stern tube and had burst open the side of the ship. There was no hope of saving the steamer.

"It means the boats," Captain Wait remarked, "but she will float for a few hours yet, so we will get the passengers into the saloon and have breakfast served." This was promptly done, and Captain Wait took his usual place in his usual cheerful manner, while Mr. Hopworth and the crew busied themselves in getting the ship's boats ready. After breakfast Captain Wait mentioned in manner so cool as to be almost casual that the accident had damaged the ship's side a good deal and that therefore it was better to be prepared for any emergency. The passengers, when they were ready, took their places in the boats. Quickly, but methodically and without the least hurry, the eight boats, which were provisioned and manned, were filled, and when every other person had been safely passed over the side Captain Wait left his ship and placed his crew and passengers. Very shortly after, about noon, the American was seen to sink.

Captain Wait drifted his little flotilla into various positions. Of the first he himself took charge, and Mr. Hopworth took charge of the second. The part of the sea where the American went down was of course in the immediate track of hundreds of sailing ships and steamers, but as it was a very desolate part of the coast it was a long time before the boat was discovered. During the first night of the shipwreck the boat was seen by the following day, and the two of the boats were picked up by a ship which took them to the coast of Liberia and thence to Sierra Leone, where they were turned over to the authorities of the Sierra Leone government.

One of the boats, the Sengal, on her voyage home, was stranded on an island of the Grand Canaries, so that some of the American's passengers had a sea voyage and experience before getting back to England. In the meantime Mr. Hopworth's boat and the others made for the Liberian coast, which they reached on the third day. In consequence of the surf, however, they found it impossible to land, so they landed out to sea again and two days later were picked up by a steamer and the cargo and taken to Tenerife and thence to Madeira and from there to England.

This left only the gig and the dingy to be accounted for. The former was heard of in a few weeks, but when nearly twelve months had gone by and the eighth and smallest boat of them all still remained missing the worst was feared. But in a year almost to a day from the date of the catastrophe came the news that the dingy, too, had been picked up within a few days of the accident by a sailing ship on her way to Australia. Thus it was many months before the intelligence could be conveyed to England.—Chicago News.

Killed on the Track.

Merced, Cal., Nov. 22.—Edward Thompson, of Euclid, Butler county, was struck by a train at the exact time at Euclid station, on the Bessmer, and cut in twain. He was standing on the track and did not hear an approaching freight train.

Compound Rhyming Words.

In the south of England they have a very expressive phrase for one indifferently well—"frobbly-mobly," and to be in "muddle ruddle" signifies low spirits. In Leeds when a person is overpowered with astonishment he is said to be "much struck," a phrase forcible, but scarcely polite. "Huck-muck" is an expression of like character, meaning foul, dirty, and in Devonshire a bedraggled, besmirched person is said to be "muckson up to the hocks."

In Gloucestershire a wavering, unstable or worthless man is called a "meekle-keekle fellow," and it is worthy of remark that in Derbyshire poor ore is called "keekle-meekle." An awkward simpleton is called "hanvey-ganvey" in the neighborhood of Leeds. In Warwickshire they style such a one as "holg-din," or else it is from "hol," a lout, and "log," a bump. "Gobbinshire" is the name of a place that never was, in the traveler's chair—of uncouth folk. They say of a slovenly loafer in south Cheshire: "Gobbinshire Gobbinshire of Gobbinshire."

The oldest owl begot as ever was seen.—London Standard.

Forced to Give Up \$2,000.

Denver, Nov. 22.—Two masked men armed with revolvers forced Cashier Gabriel Jones of the South Denver bank, a small concern, to deliver to them \$2,000, all the cash in the safe, and fled in a buggy. A man and woman who entered the bank while the robbers were there were made to stand with their faces to the wall and hands up.

NOBLE RESOLVE OF MAYOR SMITH

Will Rid Canton of Dives Before He Retires.

GAMBLING PLACES ALL CLOSED.

Attorney Welty Disputes Legality of Mayor Smith's Action in Street Car Controversy—Time for the Hearing Not Set—A Canton Election Contest.

Canton, Nov. 22.—(Special.)—Mayor Smith declares that he will rid the city of dives and low resorts before he retires from office at the end of the year. At the present time all of the gambling places are closed and it is quite likely that they will remain so until the present administration is a thing of the past. Had this been done before election the vote would have undoubtedly been different.

"You may use my head for a foot ball, in case that ordinance holds good," said Attorney John C. Welty, when Mayor Smith overruled the demurrers to the affidavits under which Manager Dimmock was arrested a few days ago. Mayor Smith admitted that whether the ordinance was as strong as it should be in all cases was a close question, but he advised Attorney Welty to go into a court of equity and ask for relief if there is anything in the ordinance that does not suit him.

"You can have the court of equity," said Mayor Smith, "prestraining me from carrying out the provisions of the ordinance, if you are dissatisfied with it." He finally agreed that the case would be heard just as soon as possible, but at the time could not get the case heard. Welty and Smith have agreements in common in court. The case came up Saturday morning, however.

When Attorney John C. Welty filed a demurrer to the ordinance, he presented a question, the answer to which must be given by the court. Welty, however, is charged to take the place of the John C. Welty, his Spiller holds a commission for three years dating from April 23, 1911. The office of justice of the peace is a constitutional office and the constitution provides that the term shall be one of three years. This being the case, it is understood that Spiller will try to hold to his office until his commission expires. Bothwell declares that all new officers take their place in January and that he will open another justice of the peace office at that time, although the law provides that there shall be only three justices in the township. When he opens his office he will demand that the township trustees give him a set of books and declares it will be up to this board to get them for him.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Had Confessed to Committing a Murder.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—Dave Sims, colored, was lynched at 2 a. m. by a mob. Sims on Saturday killed R. F. Jones near Clarksville and had confessed the crime.

Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FOUND ILL IN WAITING ROOM

Frank Mackey was Stricken While Going to Work.

FOUND IN INTERPRESE STATION

He was Taken to the Home of J. W. Bierly Later.

Visit of a Physician Was Caused by Cerebral Work.

Frank Mackey, aged 35, was found in the waiting room of the Erie station at Canton, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, at 6:15 o'clock. Mr. Mackey was unable to talk at that time and could not be taken to the car barns but the latter declined, saying that he would turn better in a short time. Contrary to expectations Mr. Mackey did not improve and in a half hour was taken to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bierly, just across the road from the station. Officer Wissmar had been notified of Mr. Mackey's condition but when he arrived at the station Mr. Mackey had been taken to the Bierly residence. Mr. Mackey was unable to say what was the matter with him. He was unable to talk plainly and said that he had started for work as usual early in the morning, but upon reaching the station had felt faint and went in to rest. He must have fallen over in an unconscious condition, from which he recovered without assistance. His dinner bucket was bent and he received some cuts about the face. Mr. Mackey

was taken to the home of Mrs. A. M. Camp from the Bierly residence about 8 o'clock and seemed to improve while there. He was later taken to a physician's office in the city, where an examination showed that Mr. Mackey was in a serious nervous condition. The attending physician said that he did not find any constitutional trouble but advised Mr. Mackey to go home and rest for several days. Mr. Mackey's eyes, the hands and lips were badly swollen.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackey went to houses about a week ago, they having moved from the home in Massillon, Ohio, to a new home in Canton, Ohio. Mr. Mackey had been working in the same place for some time and had been in the same place for some time. The attending physician said that he did not find any constitutional trouble but advised Mr. Mackey to go home and rest for several days. Mr. Mackey's eyes, the hands and lips were badly swollen.

BOY SUFFOCATED.

Marion, Ind., Nov. 22.—The Associated Press.—The body of a boy, named Weaver, aged 10, was found in a barrel of the city on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, at 6:15 o'clock. Mr. Mackey was able to talk at that time and could not be taken to the car barns but the latter declined, saying that he would turn better in a short time.

NEW PRIVATE OFFICE.

Postmaster Koons Has Been Given Commodious Quarters.

The remodeling of the postoffice has been completed with the exception of papering the walls of the room formerly occupied by Mrs. J. J. Bast, which is now a part of the government room. The postoffice boxes have been changed, some removed, and Postmaster Koons has been given a commodious private office. The registering department has also been placed in a private office, while the mail clerks now have more than double the space given them in the old room. The government building is now a part of the postoffice.

The "Delineator" is more than ever the "one magazine" that women need.

The Beehive

Do you know that The "Butterick Patterns" can always be depended on?

New Coats Continue to Come.

OUR big stocks of a week ago are the stocks of today. Great selling has been done—new garments are coming in.

But the point is, to know about the latest fashion ideas—the newest style creations—you must see what goes on sale here from day to day.

Attention to These Great Coat Bargains

One lot of Ladies' and Misses' All Wool Coats 42 and 45 inch length—loose and fitted effects \$5 00

Choice of 75 Coats for Ladies and Misses. Loose back styles in plain and strapped effects, 45 and 48 inch lengths, black, blue, castor and mixtures \$7 50

One lot of Children's Coats, 4 to 14 years, Special Offer at \$1.00 each.

One lot of about 40 regular \$2.50 coats in full lengths, colors and fancy in styles will go at \$9 50

Five different styles in 40 and 50 inch coats choice of black, blue and castor. They are partly lined with satin and are the very latest ideas at \$12.50 and \$13 50

The Thanksgiving Sale of Linens Goes On.

You can have your own Thanksgiving sale of choice new linens, bought especially for the sale, at a great discount. We are sure that you will find them and their economies, prices, and quality to be a



STEAMER IS WRECKED

It Is Believed That Over 100 of Her Passengers and Crew Were Drowned.

13 BODIES WASHED ASHORE

Most of Those on Board Were Asleep When the Vessel Struck the Rocks. Unconfirmed Report That Seventy Persons Were Saved.

London, Nov. 20.—The Southwestern railway's cross-channel steamer Hilda was wrecked off St. Malo, on the north coast of France, and it is believed that 100 or more of her passengers and crew were drowned. The Hilda left Southampton Friday night for St. Malo with considerably more than 100 souls on board. Her passage was greatly delayed by a fog in the channel and when nearing St. Malo she ran into a severe snowstorm, apparently missed her course and foundered on the rocks off Jardin lighthouse, three miles from St. Malo.

The company's steamer Ada, outward from St. Malo, rescued five of the passengers and one of the crew. These are now on the way to Southampton. There is an unconfirmed report that 70 had been saved.

About 100 Passengers Aboard. The crew numbered 26 and there were about 100 passengers, all French men, the majority being onion dealers from St. Briac and neighborhood.

A telegram from St. Severn, adjoining the town of St. Malo, gives the few particulars yet available. The Hilda was near St. Malo Saturday morning. She struck the rocks at 4 o'clock Sunday morning in the roadstead off the island of Cézembre, having missed the tide owing to bad weather and fog.

The majority of the crew and passengers were asleep at the time. Two boats were lowered, one of which contained five men arrived at St. Servan. The second boat was picked up empty at St. Cast, where 13 bodies were washed ashore. The top of the Hilda's funnel and her mast are visible at low tide, according to the telegram from St. Severn.

The Hilda was built at Glasgow in 1882 and registered 848 tons. She was a screw steamer of iron construction and was 235 feet in length.

Exact Number of Lost Not Known. The exact number of lives lost on the Hilda is unknown here. It is understood that there were about 20 first class passengers, including several English people. Among the latter were the Hon. Mrs. Butler, sister-in-law of Lord Lansdowne, and Colonel Follet. Though it is not certain that these were actually on board, they were expected to travel by the Hilda, and it is known that all the first class passengers were drowned. These passengers were English officers and others who were coming to rejoin their families or to spend the season at St. Malo and Linard (opposite St. Malo).

It appears to be certain that only six were saved, these being five onion sellers and an English seaman named Griater, belonging to Guernsey, and that the total on board, including the crew, numbered 105.

Unable to Give Complete List. The Southwestern Railway company is as yet unable to give a list of the Hilda's passengers, but they say that a score booked passage at stations between London and Southampton and that to the best of their knowledge 99 were drowned and only six saved.

The company is still without reliable details as to how the disaster happened. Its agent at St. Malo only briefly reported, "The Ada has put back and reports the Hilda is a total wreck at Les Portes reef, outside Jardin lighthouse. The Ada's boat saved five onion men and a seaman named Griater out of the rigging. They appear to be the saved."

Many bodies have been washed ashore at different points, some wearing life belts. Six of the survivors, according to a report in circulation here, were rescued by the Ada from the rigging.

A PALATIAL TRAIN

The Oriental Limited Starts on Its First Trip West.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 20.—The Oriental Limited, the Great Northern railway's painted transcontinental train, has started on its first trip west. The Oriental Limited consists of eight cars to the train. Compartment observation cars for the first time are to be used in regular transcontinental service. The observation end of the car axels in splendor any similar car thus far built.

The other cars are equally commodious and luxurious. A new feature is a 16-section sleeping car. The first-class coaches are 81 feet long and are fitted up in the richest style.

The train is the advance guard of seven similar trains that will leave for the coast during the seven days following. It takes eight trains to maintain the Oriental Limited service. The Great Northern, in installing the new equipment, has expended \$864,000.

Jewish Relief Fund Nearly \$500,000. New York, Nov. 20.—A total in subscriptions to the Jewish relief fund of \$498,651 was announced by the national relief committee.

WILLING TO TESTIFY.

Revoked the License of the Equitable Life in California.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Former State Insurance Commissioner Andrew K. Clunie has taken exception to the testimony given last Friday by S. S. McCurdy of the Equitable Life Assurance society before the New York investigating committee in so far as it related to Mr. Clunie's attitude toward life insurance companies while he was insurance commissioner of California. He telegraphed to Charles E. Hughes, the attorney for the legislative investigation, his willingness to go to New York and give the committee the full details of his acts as commissioner. Mr. Clunie said: "I have never heard of any demand, or command, for a compensation for my brother from the Equitable or any other company, and I do not believe there is the slightest essence of truth in any of these charges."

"As a matter of fact, I revoked the license of the Equitable in this state, but its attorney commenced an injunction suit against me in the federal courts and the injunction is a matter of record in the civil court."

EIGHT HOUR DAY LOST.

Conservative Leaders in Council of Workmen Again Victorious.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The conservative leaders in the council of workmen are again victorious. At 2:55 o'clock this morning they carried a resolution against any attempt to introduce a movement for an eight-hour day.

The refusal of the affiliated organizations in the interior to respond to call and the revolt of many of the better class of workmen here against the dictation of political agitators and walking delegates by no means represents the full measure of the real defeat of the strike movement. The strike, by alienating public sympathy and open the eyes of the intelligent liberals and moderates to the fact that the first duty of the hour was to stand by the government in its efforts to tranquilize the country and to make head against the tide of course of socialism and revolution which was threatening Russia with anarchy, aided greatly in the formation of the new "law and order" party which has now sprung into formidable being.

PRINCE'S VISIT ENDS.

Officers of the Squadron Deny Story of Wholesale Desertions.

New York, Nov. 20.—Prince Louis of Battenberg's visit to New York will come to an end today. It was originally intended that the British squadron should start on its voyage to Gibraltar earlier, but the time was extended owing to delay in coaling the ships. It was announced on board the flagship Drake that the squadron lying in the North river would get under way and would drop down stream to a point opposite the Cunard pier, when the Drake, having taken the admiral aboard at the last moment, would join her consort and lead the squadron down the bay and out to sea.

Officers of the squadron denied that wholesale desertions had occurred from all the ships and said that they expected that every ship would carry away its full complement, with the exception of such few stragglers as are always missing after a visit to a foreign port.

FATE PROBABLY DISCLOSED.

Believe Miller and Olinger Were Slain by Hostile Indians.

Los Angeles, Nov. 20.—In a letter received by George W. Knox the fate of Henry Miller and Gus Olinger, who went on an expedition to Tiburón island, in the Gulf of California, nearly a year ago, is probably disclosed.

On the desolate shores of the Gulf of California, near a deserted Indian village, a herder found the trappings of Miller and Olinger, a book of nautical science which belonged to Olinger and a pair of dried human hands, which may have been those of one of the men. A few feet away was found the charred remains of a huge forest fire and circles of an Indian war dance.

Hindu Girl May Enter.

Washington, Nov. 20.—"If Mr. Myles of Pittsburgh or any other person gives satisfactory assurance that that Hindu girl will not become a public charge she will undoubtedly be permitted to land if she has no disqualifying disease," said Frank Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, concerning the girl ordered deported from Bremen.

Fire Threatens Half Block.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 20.—Fire which broke out shortly after midnight in a warehouse across the alley from the federal building and adjoining the rear of the department store of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb threatens to destroy the entire half block on Third avenue and Nineteenth street.

King of Spain to Wed.

Madrid, Nov. 20.—The Correspondencia asserts that King Alfonso will be married to Princess Ena of Battenberg in May, 1906. Princess Ena of Battenberg is the only daughter of the widow Princess Henry of Battenberg, who is the youngest sister of King Edward.

Four Bodies Recovered.

Kiel, Nov. 20.—Divers discovered that the torpedo boat S 126, which, during the maneuvers in Kiel bay Friday night sank after colliding with the cruiser Undine, is lying in the mud with a list to port. Four bodies have been recovered.

SEA LEVEL CANAL IT IS

Cost of the Ditch Is Estimated by Engineers at About \$230,000,000.

TAKE 15 YEARS TO BUILD IT

Plans for Constructing a Lock Waterway Were Never Discussed—None of the Foreign Delegates Came With Specific Instructions Whatever.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian canal commission have decided to substitute Brussels for Paris as the meeting place of the foreign members next January. The reason for this decision is that Brussels is more conveniently situated for several of the members.

The cost of the sea level canal is estimated by the engineers at about \$230,000,000. Although this amount seems much larger than the amount necessary for the construction of the lock canal, it is claimed by the advocates of the sea level plan to be in reality only comparatively slightly higher. It was pointed out in the meetings of the board that a lock canal would necessitate between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 as payment for the private grounds and the lands belonging to the republic of Panama, which would be inundated by the construction of the lock system. This item, in the view of the majority of the board, is entirely done away with by the adoption of the sea level canal.

Should Not Take More Than 15 Years. As for the time it will take to construct the sea level canal, several members of the board expressed the opinion that the construction of the sea level canal will not in reality take so very much more time than that of the lock canal, and that if no unexpected difficulties are met with it should not require more than two or three years additional. The locks would have been so large, in their view, that even the drawing of the plans for them would have taken considerably more than a year, and the building of cement constructions calls for a higher class of workmen than the ordinary laborers used for the digging of the canal. The tropical conditions of the isthmus, the sea level people contend, also militate more against this class of labor. The majority of the engineers take the position that the building of the sea level canal should not take more than 15 years.

Necessary to Allow Two Ships to Pass. The sea level canal which has been voted upon by the members will have a width at the bottom of 150 feet, except in the Culebra cut, where that width will be 200 feet. The greater width in the Culebra cut is necessary to allow two ships to pass each other safely between the high banks of the canal, which will be formed by the very deep excavation.

The breakwaters necessary for the formation of the harbor of San Cristobal will be an item of great expense. They were the subject of lengthy discussions in the meetings of the board. They would have been necessary, however, in case a lock canal had been chosen.

The plans for constructing a lock canal of 36 feet altitude were never discussed and from the beginning the board was divided into the two groups of eight and five members, one in favor of the sea level plan and the other in favor of a lock canal. A compromise plan was never brought up at any time.

It can be authoritatively reiterated that none of the foreign delegates to the board came here with specific instructions from their governments. The members of the board came here at the bidding of the United States and their governments gave them a long leave of absence so that they might give their services to this country, serving them without any instructions whatever.

It is expected that ships will be able to go through the canal under their own power. When two ships will have to pass each other in the canal one will have to stop and wait to allow the other to pass in the restricted space.

Colden Show Signs of Mutiny. Nagasaki, Nov. 20.—Five hundred Russian soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Japanese during the late war and who are bound for Vladivostok on board the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Vladimir and Donnell have shown signs of mutiny. Four Japanese torpedo boat destroyers surround the two vessels. Vice Admiral Rojstvetzky is on board the Boronoff.

Korea Under Japan's Control. Tokio, Nov. 20.—The Japanese press is jubilant over the successful conclusion of the new convention with Korea whereby Japan's suzerainty is formally and firmly established over the Vermilion kingdom. Henceforth all the foreign relations of Korea will be managed at Tokio.

Municipal Council Denies Charges. Havana, Nov. 20.—The municipal council of the Isle of Pines has issued a lengthy statement denying the charges made by J. H. Keenan of Pittsburgh and others that the island is in a condition bordering on anarchy and is without proper courts, schools and facilities.

40-TON INGOT BURIED.

It Was Permeated With Flesh, Blood and Bones of Two Workmen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—A funeral without a parallel in this city took place at the Midvale steel works, where a 40-ton ingot of steel permeated with the flesh, blood and bones of two workmen was buried with the solemn rites of the Roman Catholic church. The workmen who were so strangely laid away were John Forkin and Joseph Gazda, two foreign-speaking laborers who met a horrible death a week ago. They were in a pit near a cupola containing many tons of molten steel. A plug gave way and 80,000 pounds of the fiery fluid poured from the cupola and overwhelmed them. The men were completely incinerated and not a trace of themselves or their clothing was left.

The Midvale Steel company was averse to selling the steel or using it for the purpose it was intended, and it was decided to bury it with the rites of the church to which the unfortunate men had belonged. Accordingly the 40-ton ingot, oval in shape, 28 feet long, 6 feet wide and 5 feet thick, was moved last week by a traveling crane to the rear of the machine shop, where a grave 10 feet deep had been made. The great mass of metal was laid in the hole and a platform built over it so that the burial services could be better performed.

A great crowd sought admission to the works, but only the two sisters of Gazda, who depended upon him for support, and about 100 workmen who were on Sunday duty were permitted to attend the services along with the officials of the company. Forkin had no relatives in this country. Among the officials was President Charles Harrah. All heads were bared and flags were lowered to half staff while two priests conducted the services. After the sisters of Gazda had been laid away the great ingot was covered with earth and the funeral party dispersed. The grave of the men will be appropriately marked by the company.

WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Eighteen Thousand Barrels of Whisky Goes Up in Smoke.

Broadford, Pa., Nov. 20.—Four million dollars' worth of rye whisky, eight years old, was destroyed by fire at the A. Overholt distillery at Broadford, two miles from Conneautville. The distillery is almost wholly owned by H. C. Erick and the Molsons of Pittsburg. The main bonded warehouse, containing 18,000 barrels, or 180,000 gallons, of whisky was consumed.

The A. Overholt distillery is one of the largest manufacturing plants of whisky in the world. The plant was established by A. Overholt in 1810. It was burned in 1884 and was rebuilt on a much larger scale. The burned building was one of four warehouses. Each of the 18,000 barrels contained 45 gallons. Much of the whisky had already been sold and was being kept in storage for the owners. The distillery has an output of 1,600 to 2,000 gallons a month, and about 3,000,000 gallons is regularly kept in storage.

[SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION

Nitroglycerine Lets Go Near Butler, Breaking Many Windows.

Butler, Pa., Nov. 20.—An explosion at the magazine of the Butler Torpedo company caused a panic in this town. Buildings were shaken and hundreds of windows were broken, while many people ran into the streets through fear of their homes collapsing.

Thousands of persons hastened to the scene, but a great hole in the ground and tree trunks broken and twisted was the only evidence of the explosion. The explosion is supposed to have been the result of a fire in the magazine caused by a lighted gas jet. Over \$1,000 worth of glass was broken in Butler.

TRACK WALKER FOUND DEAD

Coroner Believes He Was Murdered, as His Money Belt Is Missing.

Bristol, Pa., Nov. 20.—Raphael Maylies, a night track patrolman, was found dead near the tracks of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad at Penn Valley, five miles above here. The body had been riddled with buckshot.

Maylies was last seen Saturday night talking to two Italians. He was known to have carried a money belt, and as this is missing the Bucks county coroner believes he was murdered. Maylies has been a track walker only a few weeks, his predecessor on the Penn Valley section of the railroad also having been found dead on the tracks.

Electric Plant Destroyed by Fire. Harrisburg, Nov. 20.—The plant of the Steelton Electric Light company was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$60,000, on which there was no insurance. The town of Steelton and adjacent territory which depended on the company for light is in darkness.

Committed Suicide by Shooting. Harrisburg, Nov. 20.—Robert H. Graupner, proprietor of the Graupner brewery in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Mr. Graupner was in bad health, which is believed to be the motive for taking his life.

He Could Not Stand a Bath. Harrisburg, Nov. 20.—Frank Torrey, aged 31 years, an itinerant umbrella maker, died in the Dauphin county prison. He was in a flthy condition when arrested on a charge of vagrancy and had several hours after he had been given a bath.

39 LIVES SACRIFICED

Fire in a Cheap Lodging House for Workingmen in Glasgow Was the Cause.

THIRTY-TWO OTHERS INJURED

Narrow Passages Were Congested With Men Overcome by Smoke. Blackened Faces Bear Evidence of Terrible Struggles to Escape.

Glasgow, Nov. 20.—The most terrible fire that has occurred in Great Britain for many years broke out here in a cheap lodging house for men in Watson street and resulted in the loss of 39 lives and the severe injury of many others.

The flames were first noticed on the fourth floor of the building, which was occupied by 330 men. An alarm was raised and the firemen responded quickly, but flames and smoke were then issuing from most of the windows on the fourth floor. An extraordinary scene was created by a procession of almost naked men rushing out of the entrance to the building, and against their frantic efforts to escape the firemen had actually to fight for admission.

Narrow Passages Were Congested.

Reaching the upper floors the firemen found that the narrow passages were becoming congested with men who had dropped to the floors overcome by smoke. The fire, however, was confined to the fourth floor and as soon as the firemen were able to get to work it was speedily extinguished. The flames had been fed by the wooden partitions of the cubicles while they throw off columns of smoke, resulting in the suffocation of the inmates. Many on being brought to the street rallied in a few minutes, but others had to be taken to the hospitals.

The dead were most all workmen in the prime of life. They presented a horrible spectacle, their blackened faces bearing evidence of terrible struggles to escape.

Many Had Narrow Escapes.

Many were sleeping in the attic floor above the fourth floor and these had narrow escapes. The flames burst through the floor and it was impossible for the men to descend. The windows were securely fastened and the men had to break them so that they could climb through to neighboring roofs.

By 10 o'clock a search of the building was made and a complete list of the victims obtained, which showed that 39 were dead and 32 injured.

It appears to be the custom of these lodgers to sleep in a nude condition and the marching of the survivors to the police station was a fantastic one. Some had snatched the covers of the beds and others their trousers, while many wore nothing. The local authorities had to be called upon to supply the men with clothing and warm meals. Owing to their migratory habits and the absence of permanent homes, many of the dead will never be identified. The identification of others is rendered difficult by the absence of clothing.

ONLY UNITARIANS BARRED

Door Open to Catholics—Church Activities to Follow Adoption.

New York, Nov. 20.—Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist church south, at Carnegie hall, presented the scheme for inter-church federation on which his committee, representing each of the 39 denominations interested in the conference had spent three days. An outline of the plan follows:

A federal council of the churches of Christ in America to be called by the governing body and meet every four years; an executive committee to act at intervals, its function being to direct the energies of the churches. It will not meddle with creeds or forms of worship. Object of the federation to improve the social and moral conditions of men. Only the Unitarian church excluded from participation. Thirty churches, with 18,000,000 communicants, interested. Each national church organization to appoint four members of the federal council and one member for each 5,000 communicants. Local councils to be organized in cities by the federal council.

Bishop Hendrix in presenting the report said: "Gladsone said that the constitution of the United States was the greatest document ever known to man, but Gladsone had not seen this report. We have drafted, we believe, a document that will stand in the history of the churches as one of the most important that Christendom has known."

Six Hundred Killed.

Tokio, Nov. 20.—An eye-witness of the recent riot at Vladivostok, who has arrived at Nagasaki, reports that nearly half the city was burned and that 600 of the garrison were killed, that the jail was thrown open, and that General Kappok is missing. The damage is estimated at \$25,000,000. So diars from Harbin are reported to have joined the rioters.

Mrs. Uhl Sent to Asylum.

Marion, O., Nov. 20.—After being confined in the Washington county jail since last June on a charge of murdering her husband Mrs. Ida Uhl was sent to the state sanitarium at Athens.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes Your Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to find of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everybody, but you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to identify it, and have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this advertisement in this paper and I send you a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, N. Y. The regular thirty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

RAMER WAS SENTENCED.

He Kept His Saloon Open on Sunday—Queer Story 'old.

Canton, Nov. 20.—(Special.)—William Ramer, keeper of a saloon at the corner of South and Saxton streets, was sentenced by Mayor Smith Monday morning. The police were called to his place early Sunday morning to arrest Ellsworth Blair, Elmer Blair, Henry Lester and a young woman giving the name of Gertrude Miller, on account of a disturbance in Ramer's place. When he entered a plea of guilty to keeping his place open Sunday he explained that it was because the people arrested refused to leave and compelled him to serve them with drinks. The young woman said she had been kept there for immoral purposes and told things to the mayor that seemed next to impossible. Mayor Smith asked the man if the girl's charges were true and he denied them, but admitted that she was employed by him. Ramer was given a fine of \$50 and costs and sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. The girl was given a fine of \$10 and costs. The Blair brothers and Lester forfeited the money left for their appearance.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

J. F. Parks was Well Known in Massillon.

Martin B. Schultz received a telegram Monday morning from Mrs. J. F. Parks, dated at Buffalo, saying that Mr. Parks, an engineer on the New York Central railroad, had been killed in a wreck Sunday night. No particulars of the accident were given. Mr. and Mrs. Parks left Massillon a month ago for their home in Buffalo after visiting friends here two weeks. Mr. Parks was about 45 years old. He leaves a wife and four children.

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LOTS FOR SALE!

On Chester street. Only a few lots left on this street. Chester street is curbed, guttered and sewerred, and is a very desirable residence street, convenient to the business center and all the factories. These lots are really worth from \$700 to \$800 each, but we will sell them while we own them at from \$350.00 to \$500.00.

JAMES R. DUNN, Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. A safe and reliable remedy for all cases of CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Take no other. Beware of cheap imitations. Get your supply of these pills from the only reliable source, the Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

DUFF'S COLLEGE, located at PITTSBURGH, PA. Come to this great Financial and Manufacturing center for a BUSINESS EDUCATION; don't go to a small place where STENOGRAPHERS and BOOKKEEPERS are not required. Circulars. Wm. H. Duff, President.

SEA GIVES UP DEAD

Over Sixty Bodies of the Ill-Fated Hilda Have Been Recovered.

128 LIVES LOST IN THE WRECK

Thirteen of the Saloon Passengers Have Been Identified — French Onion Farmers Were Laden With Gold After Rich Harvest.

London, Nov. 21.—One hundred and twenty-eight persons lost their lives in the wreck of the London and South-western Railway company's steamer Hilda off the northern coast of France Saturday night, according to an official estimate given out by the officers of the company. This death toll includes 21 saloon passengers, 80 French onion sellers and 27 of the crew.

Two-thirds of the Hilda's passengers were French farmers returning to France with heavy sums in gold from the sale of their yearly harvest of onions and potatoes. The others were English families who were going to spend the winter at Biarritz. The wreck lies on the north coast, some miles off St. Malo, showing only her mainmast and foremast.

St. Malo, France, Nov. 21.—Revelation of the full extent of the disaster to the cross-channel steamer Hilda came to the people of St. Malo as representatives of the finding of bodies were received from distant points along the nearby coast. In all, over 90 bodies have been washed up, including that of Captain Gregory, the commander of the wrecked ship, which now lies in the harbor here, and as fast as other bodies arrive they will be placed in a temporary morgue for their reception.

Thirteen bodies of saloon passengers have been identified. These are Mrs. Reilly, a woman and a child, Mrs. Dwyer, a child, and two children, a boy and a girl, Mrs. Dwyer, a child, and two children, a boy and a girl, Mrs. Dwyer, a child, and two children, a boy and a girl.

The bodies of the crew of St. Malo are in the harbor, and it is little wonder that even so experienced a navigator as Captain Gregory lost his way, especially at the point where the Hilda struck only a few yards from the regular course of the steamer. Torpedo boats dispatched to the scene of the wreck have ascertained that there is hope of salvaging the vessel.

Southampton, Nov. 21.—As all the members of the crew of the ill-fated Hilda were residents of this town the most pitiful scenes were enacted at the offices of the London and South-western Railway company. The officials there were unable to extend any hope to the relatives. Most of the men leave wives and children. The steamer Ada of the same line, which picked up the survivors, is expected to arrive soon. The mayor of Southampton has started a relief fund and is receiving a ready response to his appeal.

UNEMPLOYED RESTLESS

Declares Unending War on Capitalist System and Its Upholders.

London, Nov. 21.—Another remarkable demonstration on the part of the unemployed poor of the city for the purpose of showing their dissatisfaction with the attitude assumed by the government toward their demands for relief occurred here.

The great majority of the men who took part in the demonstration were alienated workmen, whose looks told what they are, men anxious for any chance to earn an honest living, but really unable to obtain employment. They were poorly clad and suffered from the bitter wind which was blowing, although the day was clear.

When the procession arrived at Hyde park speakers from the ranks of the marchers made violent speeches. The resolutions offered protested that the men desire work and are not asking for charity. They further declared: "This assembly declares unending war on the capitalist system and its upholders, which condemn honest and willing workers to idleness."

Red flags were seen and banners bearing such devices as "Curse Your Charity," "We Want Work," and "There is a Limit to Human Endurance," indicated the temper of the processionists.

Three Killed; Four Wounded.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Nov. 21.—About 200 persons were arrested by the military in the Catholic church of the Holy Cross here for singing patriotic songs. When the soldiers reached Mikalajewska street with their prisoners a crowd of people abused the escort and the officer in command ordered the troops to fire. Two men and one woman were killed and four men were wounded.

Claim Election Illegal.

Havana, Nov. 21.—Persons arriving here from the Isle of Pines say the Americans there have given 10 days' notice that they will hold another election for territorial officers, as they claim that the last election was illegal, owing to insufficient notice of their intention.

OUTLINES DEFENSE

Admits Senator Burton Received Money in Office of Rialto Company.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Attorney Lehmann has outlined the position that will be taken by the defense in Senator Burton's trial. He admitted that Senator Burton had been employed by the Rialto Grain and Securities company, but laid stress on the fact that the president of the company, Major Hugh C. Dennis, now dead, was at that time under indictment, and contended that the principal reason for Senator Burton's employment was that he was expected to assist at Dennis's trial. That he did not do so, Mr. Lehmann said, was due to the fact that Major Dennis had already sufficient legal talent in St. Louis.

Mr. Lehmann contended that the visits Senator Burton paid to the post-office department officers were not to influence action in regard to the Rialto company, but to investigate the case against Major Dennis. Mr. Lehmann explained that while Senator Burton was employed by the Rialto company and yet expected to devote his principal endeavors to the case growing out of the indictment of its president, there was nothing unusual in this, as Major Dennis owned almost all the stock of the Rialto company and that he and the company were almost one.

Attorney Lehmann admitted the payment to Senator Burton of \$500 in the office of the Rialto company in St. Louis on March 10, 1903, but declared that it was simply the last of the monthly payments agreed on when Senator Burton was engaged. Mr. Lehmann said that when the defense of Major Dennis was first broached to Senator Burton, the latter said he could not afford to take the case if he was to be employed only a month or so, and made a proposal that he was to have a five-months contract at \$500 a month.

COMPELLED PUBLICITY.

Judge Gray Says It Is the Only Remedy to Cure the Evil.

New York, Nov. 21.—A meeting was held here for the purpose of enlisting those interested in having aspirants for public office made public not only the expenses of their campaigns, but the sources whence they come. The meeting was entirely non-partisan, Republicans, Independents and Democrats being present. John Fox, president of the Democratic club called the meeting to order and moved the election of Perry Belmont as permanent chairman.

Mr. Belmont on assuming his duties said: "The policy of the proposed law is to treat campaign money as public money. Judge Gray of Delaware has written to me on this subject and has this to say: 'Corrupt practices acts have been largely unavailing. Compelled publicity as to contributions and campaign expenses will be more efficient than all of them put together towards suppressing the evil of electoral corruption. It will work automatically and require no legal machinery of pains and penalties to enforce it.'"

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED

Both Engines Tipped Over, Burying the Engineers.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The eastbound Atlantic express on the Erie railroad was wrecked at Falconer, three miles east of here, a few minutes before 6 o'clock last night. The passengers escaped with a severe shaking up. Two trainmen were killed. They were Charles Kreiger of Salamanca and William S. See of Meadville, Pa.

The train was about two hours late when it left Jamestown and was being drawn by two engines in charge of Engineers Kreiger and See. At Falconer both engines and four coaches left the track. The engines tipped over, burying the engineers. The cause of the derailment is being investigated.

IDENTIFIES HIS MAN

M. F. Chadsey, Indicted for Grand Larceny, Finally Located.

Niles, Mich., Nov. 21.—District Attorney John P. Clark and Assistant District Attorney Frank X. Caffrey of Brooklyn have arrived here with the purpose of identifying Paul Hamilton, arrested here last week as Benjamin F. Chadsey, the Brooklyn lawyer against whom an indictment for grand larceny has been pending since 1892. District Attorney Clark said that he was confident that the prisoner is the man wanted, and that both himself and his assistant will identify Hamilton as Chadsey.

Representatives of the Chicago concern for which Hamilton had been selling books declined to furnish bail for their employee.

Believes He Was "Doped."

Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—E. L. Manning of McKeesport, Pa., reported to the police that he had been robbed of a valise containing valuable papers and a sum of money in a saloon here. When he awakened his valuables were missing. It is believed he was "doped" by his companions, who, the police say, are members of a gang of professional thieves.

Three After U. S. Senatorship.

Louisville, Nov. 21.—At least three men will seek election as United States senator from Kentucky when the legislature convenes. The candidates are William B. Hallman, editor of the Louisville Times; Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, incumbent, and Judge Thomas H. Paynter of the Kentucky court of appeals.

PLOT AGAINST PALMA

Evidence Obtained Tends to Implicate a Few Men of Prominence.

PALACE IN HAVANA GUARDED

Government Has No Doubt Materials Came from United States and Is Seeking to Learn Purchasers—Fear Probable Assassination of President.

Havana, Nov. 21.—Evidence obtained by the committee which is investigating the discovery by the secret police Saturday last of a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and accoutrements in a house in the Cerro suburb is tending to implicate a few men of some prominence. The government has no doubt that the materials came from the United States and it is seeking to learn who were the purchasers.



T. ESTRADA PALMA.

Government officials now admit that they have received various secret advices regarding contemplated uprisings before election day in various parts of the island, particularly in the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, with a probable attack on the palace in Havana. The object of the latter, according to the officials, appears to be the removal, possibly by assassination, of President Palma. The plotters, it is pointed out, are well aware since there is now no vice president that the election of President Palma's successor would, according to the constitution, be in the hands of congress and that the liberals, with the help of a few independents, could control both houses.

The government has not revealed its information as to the extent of these plots, but special measures have been taken for guarding the palace. The facts that the president and his family are remaining at home and that troops are being sent to the points where, according to reports, the plotting originated, are considered significant. So far as known, however, these plots are not generally backed by any large party, and whether they are widespread or otherwise the active watchfulness against any form of uprising is believed to have quelled any ambitions of the plotters.

The generally accepted theory, however, is that these rumors of plots are intended by his opponents to imbue President Palma with the idea of resigning and that there are no actual plots to do him physical injury.

PLEASED WITH KING

News of Events at Copenhagen Eagerly Read in All Sections.

Christiania, Norway, Nov. 21.—The news of the day's events at Copenhagen was eagerly read by every section of the Norwegian population and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. On all sides King Haakon's simple cordiality and unceremonious behavior, corresponding with the Norwegian spirit of democracy, are accepted as an omen that he will prove to be a king after the Norwegian heart. His assumption of the name of Haakon VII for himself and of Olaf for his son, a reminder of the glorious centuries of Norwegian history, has made an excellent impression.

In reply to a congratulatory telegram sent by the Norwegian government, King Edward wired: "I thank you for your kind telegram. I am enchanted to learn that my dear daughter will be queen of your magnificent and interesting country."

Will Begin Trial Next Monday.

Boston, Nov. 21.—At a conference between District Attorney Sugrue and counsel for the defendants it was decided to begin the trial of the various persons indicted in connection with the death of Susan Geary next Monday. The defendants include Dr. Percy D. McLeod, who is charged with dismembering the body of the chorus girl; William Hunt and Lewis Crawford, who confessed to disposing of the dismembered parts.

Have Made No Arrests.

Atlantic City, Nov. 21.—The police have made no arrests in connection with the attempt to wreck a train on the Camden and Atlantic railroad. The case is wrapped in mystery. Railroad detectives are now here working on the case.

POWDER THAT CLEANS GUN.

Remarkable Properties of Axite, New British Explosive.

In the presence of about 100 members of parliament, representatives of foreign governments, expert engineers and chemists and distinguished sportsmen, a series of experiments with cordite and axite was made at the works of Kynoch, limited, at Birmingham, England.

Axite is a tiny, dangled, ribbon shaped material of the form of a double steel rail, rather lighter in color than cordite and very slightly bulkier, weight for weight. One of its chief characteristics is that it contains within itself a lubricant of the nature of plumbago, so that, although a score of shots are fired from a rifle and the weapon is laid aside for a day or two, the barrel appears to sustain no damage. Indeed if a rag is pulled through the bore the rifling and barrel shine as if the weapon had not been fired.

Experiment No. 1 went to prove that a rifle from which ten rounds had been fired twenty hours previous was absolutely clean. The next test went to indicate that, compared with cordite, equal charges, axite gave a much higher velocity, with about the same barrel pressure as cordite at ordinary temperature, while at 110 degrees F. it was about half a ton a square inch less. The increased velocity was from 160 feet to over 700 feet per second greater, according to the bullet used, than with a cordite charge. Of course this also meant a smaller trajectory.

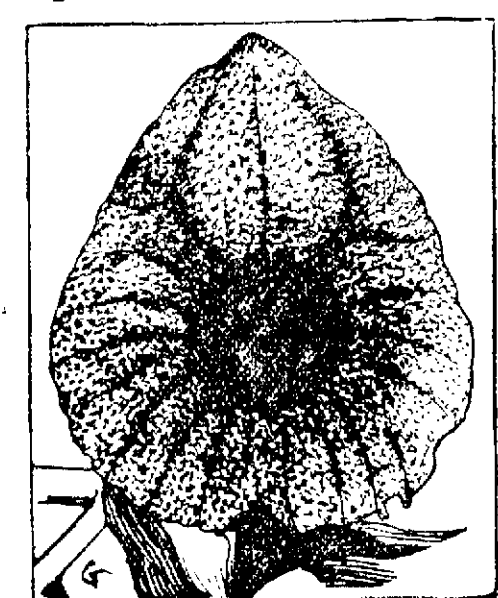
Further experiments were conducted to prove the increased penetrative force of the axite driven bullet. A Westley-Richards rifle, service charge of axite, with a patented copper capped bullet, intended for killing big game, displayed considerable power of penetration against steel plates, at the same time showing wonderful capacity for "setting up" or expanding, so that a hit would be fatal.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Lodge Defends the Lightning Rod.

Now comes Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent electrician and a thoroughly up to date man in every respect, with a lecture the purport of which is that the lightning rod is all right and is all the better for being made of iron instead of copper. "I call attention," he said, "to a very common error, which is to make the rods of too great conductivity. A small cross section should be used and the rod be made of iron rather than copper, as the rod of less resistance passes the current too quickly and produces a shock, due to the inductive effect, besides being liable to side flashes, while a light iron wire causes the current to leak down more gradually and perhaps to fuse the wire in so doing, with little perceptible disturbance. A number of conductors are better than one and may be readily renewed."

A Floral Fly Trap.

The aristolochia pictured here with is remarkable both for its size and for its insect eating qualities. This blossom measures over eighteen inches across, and its stem is thirty-two inches in length. It belonged to the collection of



INSECT EATING FLOWER.

a wealthy citizen of Magdeburg, Germany. There are at least 180 species of the aristolochia, and of these seven are indigenous to the United States. In form and in flower the plants vary greatly, but they are fashioned by nature in such a manner that insects alighting on them are at once imprisoned in the petals.

Mars' Canals No Longer Myths.

Astronomers and scientists in general are deeply interested in the most recent announcement made by Professor Percival Lowell and his associates at the Lowell observatory in Arizona recently that after several partial successes and some complete failures the greater canals of the planet Mars had at last been photographed. Hitherto the general public has been compelled to accept or reject the existence of the Martian canals on the word of the star gazing fraternity. But with the accomplishment of the Harvard observers in Arizona every one will now have an opportunity to see the actual photographs in proof of what has long been considered as more or less of a theory.—Boston Globe.

A Use For Tree Stumps.

A new industry in the region at the head of the lakes is the gathering of the tree stumps for use in the Maine shipyards. A large number of wooden ships are built every year, and it has been found that the most efficient corner braces are those made from these stumps, and hundreds are shipped east every day. The roots of the trees and a short section of the stump are used in making the braces, and stumps from trees about a foot in diameter are found to be the best. The stump is taken from the ground and roughly hewn into shape before being shipped. After its receipt at the shipyards it is made into a perfect brace.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

DECISION NOT FINAL

Open Question Whether Canal Shall Be Sea Level or Lock Waterway.

Lock Waterway.

WILL SUBMIT TWO REPORTS

Subject Will Be Handled With Care.

Deliberation and Perfectly Open Minds—General Davis and Mr. Burr Criticized by Representative Mann.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Although the board of consulting engineers have decided in favor of a sea level canal, it is yet an open question whether the Panama canal shall be a sea level or a lock waterway. The decision of the board of consulting engineers is not final. The decision of the board was reached by a vote of eight to five in favor of the sea level project, General Davis and Messrs. Burr and Parsons joining with the five foreign engineers against a lock canal. The report of the board of engineers probably will not be submitted to President Roosevelt for five or six weeks.

As to the character of the great project, the report will not be unanimous. In fact, two reports, one by the majority and one by the minority, will be submitted. These reports the president will leave before the canal commission and Chief Engineer Stevens for consideration. Mr. Stevens will come to the United States from the isthmus to take up the subject with the commission and with the president.

It can be stated with absolute assurance of accuracy that while due weight will be given to the decision of the majority of the board of engineers, the authorities who have the final determination to reach will approach the subject with care and deliberation and perfectly open minds.

Cost and Time to Be Considered.

The president has discussed this question often with some of his advisers and he has indicated that the advocates of the sea level project will have to prove their contention clearly. The cost, the time and the risk of the two projects will be gone over carefully. It is conceded by the advocates of a sea level canal that to construct such a waterway will cost much more money and time than to build a lock canal. It is known that in the mind of the president these are vital elements.

It is his desire, expressed to some of those who have discussed the subject with him, that the canal should be built as expeditiously as possible and at no greater expense than may be necessary to provide a practicable waterway. He has indicated to some of those to whom he has talked that he personally favors a lock, but he is determined that the subjects shall be considered thoroughly from all points of view before a final decision is reached. Several calls on the president discussed with him the decision of the board of consulting engineers to build a sea level canal. Among the callers was Representative Mann of Illinois, a member of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house, which deals with canal matters. Incidentally Mr. Mann criticized General Davis and Mr. Burr, members of the board, for their agreement with five of the foreign engineers to make the canal a sea level waterway. "It was largely on the recommendation of General Davis and Mr. Burr," said Mr. Mann, "in favor of a lock canal that congress decided in favor of the Panama canal. Now they join with the foreign engineers in support of a sea level canal that will cost tens of millions of dollars more. That is the way the money goes." Mr. Mann indicated his belief that no difficulty would be experienced in congress in procuring the legislation necessary to provide funds to continue the construction of the canal.

Statement from Engineer Desired.

Chief Engineer Stevens of the Panama canal commission will leave Colon for Washington next Thursday. He is coming to give the commission information upon different phases of the work on the isthmus, but more particularly his views as to the type of canal. These views are already known to the officials who are in charge of the canal work, but an official statement from the engineer is desired. Mr. Stevens told officials who recently visited the isthmus that if a sea level canal was to be constructed the government ought to put boys under 20 years of age in charge of it so that they would last until the work was completed.

An estimate of \$16,000,000 for continuing work on the Panama canal has been sent to the treasury department from the war department to be sent to congress.

Autoists Meet Mishap.

Atlantic City, Nov. 21.—The \$17,000 racing automobile owned by James Eward, the New York brewer, was wrecked and one of its occupants was seriously injured. The occupants were William Williams, C. H. Greenwald, Isaac Bennett and the chauffeur.

Newspapers Reappear.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—Normal conditions of life are being resumed here. The workmen are returning to work, the electric light plants are in operation and telegraphic communication has been restored. The newspapers reappeared this morning.

Cheap Rates Southwest.

Less than one way fare for the round trip on Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21, Dec. 5 and 19, to points in the Southwest, via St. Louis or Cairo, and Cotton Belt route.

You can afford to go now, nearly as cheap traveling as staying at home. Write for maps and literature on Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Northwest Louisiana, Texas. Also cost of tickets, time of trains, etc. L. O. Schaefer, T. P. A., Cincinnati, O. E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. Cotton Belt Route.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

For Homeseekers.

Cheaper rates yet—less than one-way fare for the round trip to points in the Southwest. Go via St. Louis or Cairo, and Cotton Belt Route.

Dates of cheap rates Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21, Dec. 5 and 19. Finest time to visit the Southwest—see the crops and locate a home.

Write for maps, literature and cost of ticket to any point. L. O. Schaefer, T. P. A., Cincinnati, O. E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. Cotton Belt Route.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

COUNTRY BUTTER, per lb.	28
CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	26
EGGS, per dozen	28
CHICKENS, live, per lb.	16
CHICKENS, spring, lb. dressed	18
NEW CABBAGE, per head	8 to 10
LETTUCE, per lb.	12
POTATOES, per bushel	40
POTATOES, per bushel	75

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

COUNTRY BUTTER, per lb.	20 to 22
EGGS, per dozen	25
CHICKENS, live, per lb.	9
CHICKENS, spring, lb. dressed	12
CHICKENS, dressed	12
POTATOES, per bushel	65

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices: Wheat, 83; Corn, 82-8; Oats, 55.

Following are the selling prices:

Bag, baled, per hundred	60
Straw, per hundred	50
Shedded corn, per bushel	75
Cattle, per head	85
Pigs, large, per head	85-89

Public Sale of Real Estate.

The heirs of Mary C. Rehm, deceased, will sell at public sale on Thursday, December 7, 1905, the following described tracts in Baughman township, on the premises: Eighty acres, more or less, three miles east of Orrville, one-half mile north of Burton City. Said farm is under good state of cultivation; good bank barn 45x84, good house and other outbuildings, good spring of never failing water, good orchard and 10 acres of timber. Second tract of 17 1/2 acres of good pasture land one-half mile west of Burton City and two and one-half miles east of Orrville. A good flowing well of water.

In the afternoon of the same day the following tract, consisting of 98 acres, more or less, will be sold, situated six miles east of Orrville and one mile west of North Lawrence. Bank barn, 40x80, and good frame house and other good outbuildings and an excellent spring of water, four acre orchard, land under good state of cultivation, about five acres of timber. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock a. m., and last tract on premises at 1 o'clock. Terms—Purchaser to pay on day of sale \$300 cash, balance, one-third on 1st day of April, 1906, and balance one-third April 1, 1907, and April 1, 1908. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage or other satisfactory security and to draw 5 per cent interest. The heirs of Mary C. Rehm, deceased. C. Brenner, auctioneer.

St. Francis Valley Lands

Of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, river bottom made soil, rich as cream; for corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables. Yield big crops, no failures. Open winters. Lands now cheap but advancing; investigate this fall. Homeseekers' rates Sept. 19, Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21.

Write for St. Francis Valley booklet. L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Ohio, ss Stark County, ss Daisy M. Hofste }

Order of Sale. Adam Roof et al }
By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to be sold at public auction for sale of public auction on the premises, in the City of Massillon, Stark County and State of Ohio, on

Saturday, December 23, 1905, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot (2748) numbered twenty-seven hundred forty-eight in the City of Massillon, Ohio—House containing 17 N. Waechter St. Appraised at \$100.00.
Terms—Cash.
Sale to commence at 10:30 o'clock a. m.
FRANK MCKINNEY, Sheriff.

THANKSGIVING FARES.

Excursions from All Ticket Stations on Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold at all ticket stations on Pennsylvania Lines November 29th and 30th to any station not more than 150 miles from selling point. Tickets good returning until December 4th. For particulars consult local ticket agent of Pennsylvania Lines.

Winter Tourist Tickets to Colorado, California, Mexico and Florida, and points West and South now sold at special low fares via Pennsylvania Lines. Information about routes, stopovers and travel conveniences freely given upon request addressed to nearest Pennsylvania Lines ticket agent.

Very cheap excursion rates on Sundays. Consult agents B. & O. Ry.